

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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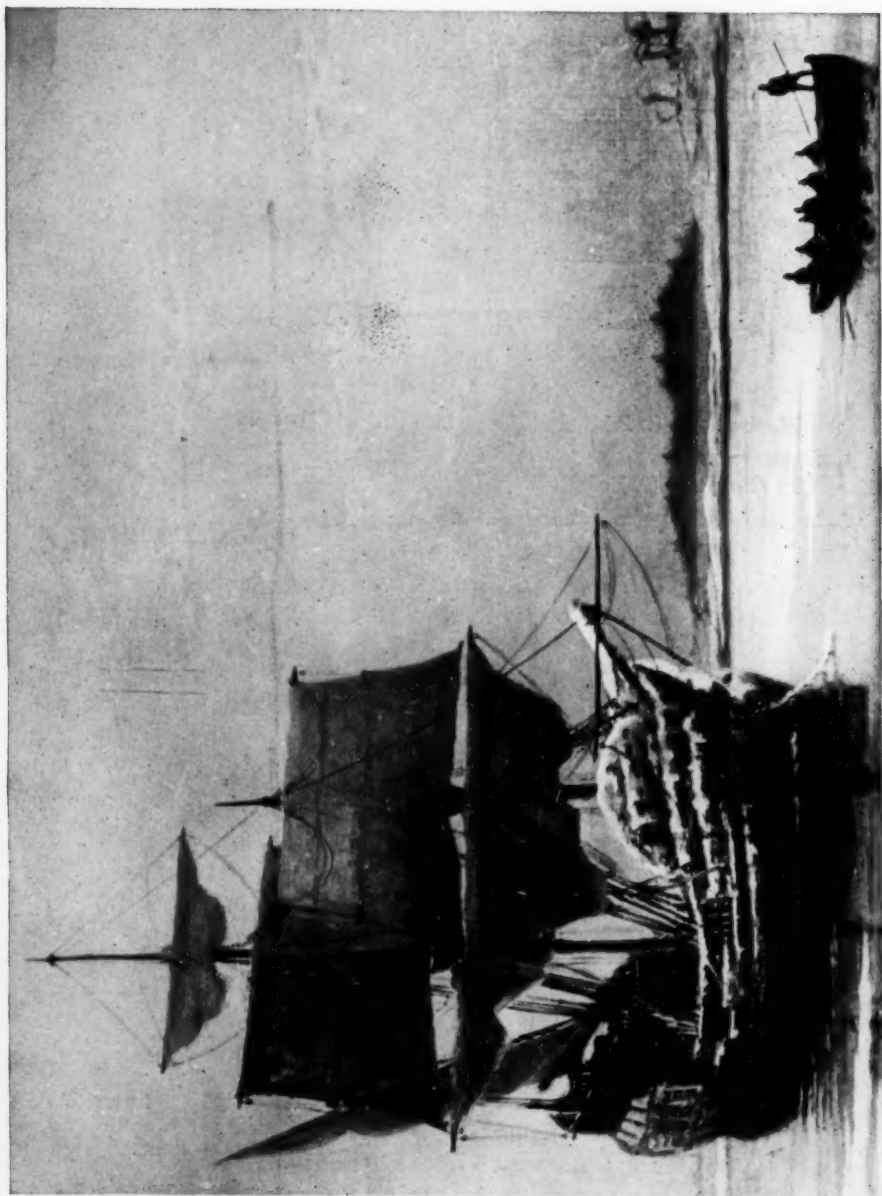
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THE MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR, 1620

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 12


DECEMBER, 1920

WHOLE No. 340

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR*

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum

HE commemorative medal is, strictly speaking, a product of modern times. It was apparently unknown to the ancients in its present form, though both the Greeks and the Romans struck coins and medallions of a commemorative character. During the Middle Ages the medallic art in common with other esthetic pursuits languished both as regards coins and medals. The opening of the modern age and the development of the various European nations in separate states brought the beginnings of a corresponding expansion in national coinages and other numismatic souvenirs. For a long period, however, the distinction between the commemorative medal and the coin remained somewhat obscure and this tendency persisted, particularly in the central European countries, even

within the Nineteenth Century. It seemed difficult to establish the commemorative medal upon a strictly independent basis without regard to its more popular contemporary, the coin. Gradually, however, the process was accomplished and the commemorative medal received its proper rank and station as a separate numismatic unit. The great religious and political changes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries inspired a large number of commemorative medals and many of the most notable events of that period were thus recorded. The production of commemorative medals proper has since that time experienced a steady expansion and this has reached a maximum during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Thus the medals described in the present article are not isolated examples of such souvenirs but merely the most recent issues of an immense series of such objects, illustrating the history of Europe from the Fifteenth Century to the present day. As a work

*The illustrations, with two exceptions noted on page 680, are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C., of medals in the War Collection of the United States National Museum.

of art, however, the commemorative medals of recent years with some exceptions rank far higher than those of earlier periods. The subjects of the recent medals are more carefully chosen and their themes more completely developed than in other corresponding pieces of an earlier time.

The secret of the expansion in the use of the commemorative medal through so many centuries to its present degree of development is to be found in the fact that it offers a unique and most serviceable method of perpetuating the memory of notable historical events. The medal is a comparatively small object of a permanent character and upon its two surfaces may be presented a graphic representation of the event or movement in commemoration of which it has been struck, together with an inscription of sufficient length to identify the piece with the event or the movement in question. Entirely aside from its historical significance the designs used may be of considerable artistic value and the modern commemorative medal is consequently of great interest from many and varied viewpoints. It tells a story and is therefore an historical record. It is an object of art and illustrates the style of the medallic school to which it belongs. It is an expression of popular or official feeling in connection with the event or movement to which it refers and is consequently a source of social and political, as well as historical information. From the metal of which it is struck, certain economic facts may be deduced and the method of its production is of considerable technical import. The individual commemorative medal is of interest, therefore, to all who are interested in history, politics, art, and economics. Series of such medals are of correspondingly greater interest depending upon the

completeness with which they cover the period or the subject concerning which information is sought. The production of the commemorative medal as an art and an industry flourishes in time of peace, and in time of war reaches a still higher degree of development, because it offers a means of public expression of the many and varied feelings awakened by the progress of hostilities with a foreign nation, which few other methods of such expression can equal, and one may venture to say, none can surpass. This explains how the modern medalist has secured the high place in the world of numismatics which he now holds and also why he has become equally well known as the painter and sculptor.

What has just been stated regarding the commemorative medal in general applies with peculiar force to the commemorative medals issued during the World War in the various countries engaged in that momentous struggle. The medals of that period not only represent the latest development of the medallic art but they also partake naturally of the unique and intense interest and importance pertaining to everything connected with that cataclysmic conflict. They form a permanent record in silver and bronze, and other and meaner metals, and alloys, of the various phases of the world catastrophe. They express in artistic form the best and the worst of the impulses which animated the peoples of the nations engaged. The heroism of the armies, the devotion of the civilians, the genius of the leaders, both military and civil, the agony of each and all, the bitterness of defeat, the glory of victory, are here perpetuated as in some vast panorama, yet each picture is presented in such narrow limits as to cause the observer to marvel at the art with which it has been produced.

The subject of the present article is altogether too large to be covered with any degree of completeness within the space allotted, even were the medallic material necessary for a complete treatment available to the present writer, which is not the case. Thousands of commemorative medals designed to depict the various phases of that gigantic struggle were struck in Europe during the World War. The character of some of these has been made known to the American public through the medium of newspaper and magazine articles which have figured such extraordinary pieces as the German medal commemorating the sinking of the Lusitania and others of the same general character issued by the foes of civilization more as propaganda for home consumption than as actual commemorative tokens of the medallic art. The American medals of the war period have been fairly widely described in various publications but an immense number of such souvenirs of the great conflict issued in France and other allied countries have almost entirely escaped notice except by those specially interested in objects of this character who have followed up such issues in the numismatic periodicals devoted exclusively to such matters. The purpose of the present article is merely to describe in a general way the leading types and in some cases the individual designs of the commemorative medals of the World War as issued in various countries which engaged in the conflict. It is of interest to note that the medals of the various nations have, in a way, been typical of the countries in which they were issued and expressive of the public for which they were primarily intended. The medallic art in common with other arts has its international features, its universal significance which raises it above the commercial plane and renders

it of interest as an art; yet it remains perhaps more strictly national in character than the other arts to which it is closely related, such for example as painting or sculpture. It is to be noted, however, that not all the medals hereafter described in connection with national events or personages were the production of artists of the country which they represent. In some cases the expression of national feeling in medallic form has been left to an artist of another nationality. French artists have perhaps accomplished this more gracefully than those of any other country and very beautiful and expressive medals dealing with foreign subjects have been produced in France. Specific instances of work of this character will be mentioned later.

The World War with its epoch-making events, as already indicated, inspired a prodigious output of commemorative medals. This output was greatest in the two countries most affected by the war, France and Germany. Of course, this was not entirely due to the interest of these two countries in the war; they have both been more regardful of the medallic art in the past than any other European countries. France has long been in the lead in this connection, with Germany a close second. It has not seemed advisable in the present article to attempt even a casual description of any of the individual German commemorative medals of the war. We may note, however, that these rank far below those of France and the other allied countries from the artistic point of view and their subjects naturally do not inspire the admiration or the interest of the patriotic American. They do in many cases excite his horror, particularly the pieces commemorating the deeds of those pirates of the sea, the U-boats. Aside from the antagonistic sentiments which they arouse, however, the German

medals in question are of interest scientifically, for a number of reasons. They were struck primarily for the purpose of encouraging the German public in the belief that the German military authorities were waging a righteous war, the final outcome of which must inevitably be in Germany's favor. They consequently do not represent, as do the corresponding medals of the allies, a truthful record of the events of the war as they actually occurred, but rather a record of the events of the war as the Germans would have preferred them to occur. Events are celebrated upon them which never took place and a false interpretation is placed upon much which actually happened. In addition, the series of German medals of the war are disfigured by a large percentage of satirical pieces so atrocious in design and so misleading in their inscriptions as to nullify the historical value of the entire lot. With these observations the subject of the German commemorative medals of the war may well be dismissed.

The commemorative medals of the war issued in the allied and neutral countries may be divided into three general classes: portrait medals, commemorative medals pure and simple, and what for want of a better term may be called personification medals. It has seemed advisable, however, to describe them in the present article under the heads of the various countries to which they relate, beginning with the United States. In every case the great bulk of the material belonging to all these classes is of French origin, since the war production of commemorative medals in other allied and neutral countries was much smaller. The British medalists have been few and their productions, while interesting historically, are not of special artistic merit. Belgium, Holland and Italy have been more fertile in this connection and even the Balkan and other

countries more remote from the scene of the decision of the conflict have contributed to some extent to the series under consideration. The United States has in the past been somewhat barren as regards the production of medals, and the ones issued have not as a rule been of very great artistic merit. In recent years, however, many very beautiful pieces of this character have been designed and struck in our own country. The celebration of notable anniversaries, the holding of expositions, the achievements of scholastic and scientific institutions, and of individuals have all furnished the occasion for the publication of medals of note and the American medal is beginning to secure its proper place in the world of numismatics.

The great outstanding figure of the World War so far as Americans are concerned was President Woodrow Wilson. This fact has been recognized in a special degree by the war medalists of France and many beautiful portrait medals of the President with appropriate reverse designs have resulted. An interesting medal of this type, the work of the very fertile medallic war artist Huguenin, bears on the obverse the bust of President Wilson to the left, his right hand raised in the act of delivering a speech. The reverse bears the following extract from his address of January 8, 1918, in English and French: "An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another whether they be strong or weak." A second medal of this character of great artistic and human interest is one by J. P. Legastelois the obverse bearing the bust of the President facing. The reverse shows the American eagle hovering in a threatening manner over

the United States shield, with sprays of olive in his talons. Around the design are the words "Liberty, Justice, Peace." Another portrait medal of the President bears his bust to the right and on the reverse the inscription "Right before might, 1918." A very interesting medal from the historical point of view is one bearing the portrait of the President facing with the inscription "Thomas Woodrow Wilson Ae 62 Pres. United States of America." In the center in Latin is the inscription "Spare the sub-

him, designed by the well-known French medalist, J. P. Legastelois, is of special excellence. The obverse of this piece bears the bust of Pershing, three quarters to the right. The portrait is an excellent one showing those strong stalwart American features, firm mouth and chin, steady eyes, and the noble forehead pertaining to the personality which was destined to impress Europe with the actual value of American assistance. The story of Pershing and his legions will endure forever and no more appropriate record of



PORTRAIT MEDAL OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

jects but combat the princes," an interesting allusion to the differentiation made during the war by the President between the German people and their rulers. The design is encircled by the most notable dates in connection with his war policy, namely: January 8, 1918, February 21, 1918, October 5, 1918, and April 23, 1919. These medals are all of fine workmanship and indicate the interest of Europe in the foremost American of the period.

Aside from President Wilson, General John J. Pershing has received more attention from the French portrait artists than any other American. A portrait medal of

their fame could be found than in medallie form. The reverse of the Pershing medal by Legastelois presents a color-bearer, with a United States flag, leading columns of infantry into action on the right; on the left are shown artillerymen serving a gun; above, airplanes circle about; and below is engraved on a tablet in three lines the inscription "For honor and liberty of Nations," an expression of the purpose with which the United States entered the War. It would seem hardly possible to have chosen a more fitting design for a medal commemorating the part of America in the war than the one just

described. Numerous other portrait medals of General Pershing have been struck in Europe. One of these bears upon the obverse the bust of the General in uniform and upon the reverse a view of two American soldiers near the tomb of Lafayette with the famous words said to have been used by Pershing on his arrival in France: "Lafayette, we are here."

An American medal of great interest in connection with the war, although not in itself bearing upon the subject of war but of peace, is the medal issued in 1915 in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English-speaking peoples. The obverse of this medal bears a female figure personifying peace advancing to the front carrying in her right hand a lamp and in her left, a spray of olive; in the background appears the globe emerging from a circle of clouds. The reverse bears the inscription "Pax" with the United States shield above, the British shield below, the Canadian shield to the left, and the Australian shield to the right, and the dates 1815 and 1915; the design is encircled by the inscription "One hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples." The simple, dignified treatment of this medal has resulted in an ideal expression of harmony between the great English-speaking nations of the globe rarely equalled in other medals of the same character in which the tendency has been towards a too complex design.

The first notable episode from the American standpoint after the entrance of the United States into the war was the coming across the Atlantic of the British and French War Commissions to consult as to the best methods of carrying forward the conflict with a united front. It was their task to cement the newly formed alliance into an actual working

agreement and make the Germans feel the force of the new arm recently enlisted in the cause of liberty and the freedom of the nations. A very beautiful and appropriate medal in commemoration of the visit to New York City of the French and British War Commissions in 1917 was issued by the American Numismatic Society, the obverse of which was designed by Daniel Chester French and the reverse by Miss Evelyn B. Longman.* The design of Mr. French presents a female head of Victory to the right crowned with a trench helmet to which is bound a sprig of oak and lily and a cluster of pine as emblems of France, England and the United States. The reverse design, equally beautiful, shows three figures, Joan of Arc, a mediæval knight, and a female figure with flowing robes, personifying respectively, the inspiration of France, the chivalry of England, and American Liberty. The first two figures are enlisting the aid of the third in the struggle for right and justice. The three stand with their right hands clasped and Liberty is armed with a sword, a pleasing reminder of the fact that the designer of the figure surmounting the Capitol dome at Washington described the figure as "Armed Liberty" during the early stages of the work.

The entrance of the United States into the war gave opportunity for that open expression of friendliness on the part of America to the Allied cause and particularly to the French cause which our strict neutrality laws had hitherto prevented. A notable method of the expression of this feeling was by referring to the part played by France in assisting the American cause during the War of the Revolu-

*This medal was illustrated and described in the February issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, 1919, but it belongs so essentially with this series it seems advisable that it should be included.

tion and this feeling found its best expression in the name personifying most fully that assistance, none other than that of Lafayette. An instance of this feeling is given in the unveiling of a monument to Lafayette designed by Daniel Chester French in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in 1917, which was appropriately commemorated by a medal. The obverse of this medal by A. Lukeman, a rectangular plaque in form, shows a view of the memorial, bearing as a design a bas-relief of Lafayette standing beside his horse. The reverse of this piece is plain, with the exception of the following inscription in eight lines, "Memorial to Lafayette unveiled at Brooklyn, May 10, 1917, by Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani, War Commissioners of France to the United States."

A remarkable, and to Americans, inspiring event, illustrative of the good feeling between the United States and her Allies, was the international celebration of Independence Day, July 4, 1918. An appropriate medal in commemoration of this event was designed by Allen G. Newman, the obverse bearing a female bust to left personifying Liberty with her right hand reverently touching the Liberty Bell by the side of which appears the inscription "July 4, 1776." The reverse bears in relief the escutcheons of the sixteen nations which participated in the celebration surrounding a wreath of laurel and oak. The escutcheons shown are those of the following countries, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, Cuba, Portugal, Serbia, Italy and France.

An American war medal of more than passing interest was one issued by the American Numismatic Society in commemoration of the crossing of the English Channel in July, 1918, by the King and

Queen of Belgium in order to be present at the silver anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of England. This rather uncommon means of conveyance for royal personages was also used by the Belgian sovereigns on their return trip. The medal in question was designed by Theodore Spicer Simson, a New York artist of international reputation, and is a most beautiful example of the medallic art. The obverse bears the busts of the Belgian King and Queen to the left with a scroll below inscribed with an abbreviation from the opening paragraph of Cæsar's commentaries on the Gallic War, "Of these the bravest are the Belgians." This design is encircled with the words "King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians." The reverse, done in a most delicate and expressive manner, shows an airplane in flight above the water and the whole is encircled by the inscription "Commemorating their aerial crossing of the English Channel, July, 1918."

Of all the patriotic movements initiated in America during the war perhaps none was of more substantial value and economic success than that which encouraged the development of agriculture and the production of food from the soil as a home industry. Thousands of war gardens were the result of this movement which served at one and the same time to increase the amount of food available when it was most needed, to better the health of many who were in need of out-of-door exercise, and to supply an agreeable undertaking to those who were unable to assist in war work in other directions. The medal commemorating this movement issued by the National War Garden Commission bears on the obverse a young woman working in a vegetable garden with a column of soldiers with full equipment and trench helmets march-



AMERICAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: VISIT OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSION TO NEW YORK, 1917. PEACE OF VERSAILLES, 1919. INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1918.

SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: REVERSES OF MEDALS JUST DESCRIBED



FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: PORTRAIT MEDAL OF GENERAL PERSHING. CENTURY OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, 1915. CROSSING OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BY THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, 1918
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: REVERSES OF MEDALS JUST DESCRIBED

ing by in the background. The reverse shows a large basket filled to overflowing with vegetables; below appear a rifle and a hoe crossed and the inscription "The seeds of victory insure the fruits of peace."

Owing perhaps to the remoteness of the United States from the actual scene of the conflict we miss in the designs of the American war medals those stirring scenes of the struggle which as we shall note later play such a prominent part in the designs of the European medals of the war. There are, however, some notable exceptions to this rule, one of these being the medal issued by Williams College, Massachusetts, to all Williams men in good standing who served either in the army of the United States or in the armies of any of her allies. This medal, which was designed by James E. Fraser, bears upon the obverse a line of American soldiers with steel helmets and rifles about to go over the top with fixed bayonets. On the right is the inscription "For Humanity, 1918." The strength and spirit of this design rival any of a similar character executed by the European masters of the medallic art. It is of interest to note that one of the recipients of this medal was Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Whittlesey, commander of the "Lost Battalion," who was a member of the class of 1905 of Williams College.

An interesting medal so far as the American series is concerned, but one which subsequent events have robbed of much of its historical significance, is that commemorating the treaty of peace at Versailles in 1919. The obverse of this medal, which was designed by Chester Beach, represents Justice by a male figure and Peace by a female figure advancing to the front on either side of a winged horse bearing a male figure personifying the League of Nations. Upon the reverse, the sun bursting through the clouds

of war lights up with its rays the façade of the palace of Versailles where the treaty was signed. This medal is a very artistic, dignified treatment of a difficult subject. The beautiful idea of the artist in connection with the outcome of the treaty and the success of the League of Nations has not thus far been realized. It is possible that the future may yet hold the accomplishment of international relationships as he has pictured them.

Aside from the United States and France, perhaps American popular interest was greater in the part played in the World War by Belgium than in that of any other country. This renders the Belgian medals issued during the war of special note. Popular enthusiasm in Belgium during the progress of the conflict centered about the persons of the King and Queen and various other individuals who played a notable part in the terrible struggle and endeared themselves to the public by their unselfish and heroic bearing under the most trying circumstances. The war medals of Belgium are, therefore, almost entirely portrait medals in character. There were very few events indeed which the Belgians could commemorate with any degree of satisfaction; they cared, and very naturally, only to remember the strength of character and the bravery shown by the Belgian people and their leaders during the period of the occupation of the country by the German hordes. Expression of this feeling is found in the beautiful series of silver and bronze badges and medalets of exquisite workmanship bearing portraits of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and inscribed with patriotic legends expressing the devotion of the public to their sovereigns. Medals and badges of this type were very popular in England during the Great Rebellion of the Seventeenth Century against the Crown and were issued widely

by both the Royal and Cromwellian parties. They appear to have been worn during that period actually as badges of allegiance and might in a way be considered as forerunners of the later war decorations. The medals of the World War of this character are of course not to be confused with war decorations as they do not at all partake of that character. Aside from these small and artistic portrait souvenirs of the King and Queen we find larger and not so artistic medals with portraits of

gium was concerned, although there were other and equally horrible ones, is commemorated by a number of artistic medals expressing the lack of nourishment for old and young. One of the most beautiful of these shows a maiden advancing to the right with a basket of fruit, and another of the same delicate workmanship, a female figure protecting with the American flag an old man and a young girl, sharing a bowl of soup between them.

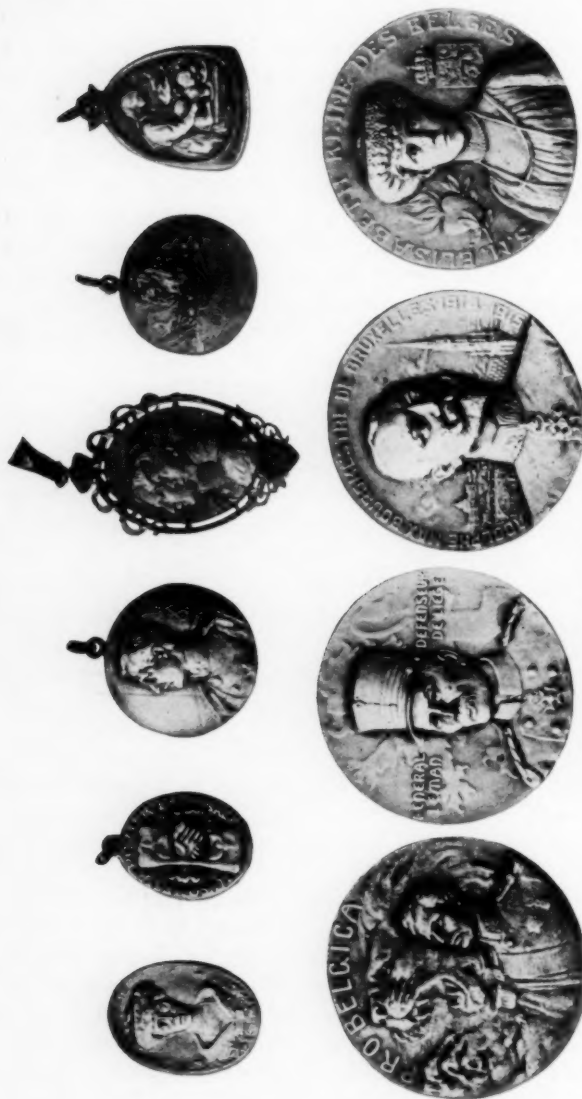
The Belgian series of war medals in



THE DELIVERANCE OF BELGIUM

these sovereigns and of such personages as General Leman, the defender of Liège, the sturdy fortress upon which the German attack first fell and where it received its first unexpected check in 1914; Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and primate of the Catholic Church in Belgium; and Burgomaster Max of Brussels. Among the same series are included portrait medals of the two Americans who were best known in Belgium during the war, United States Minister Brand Whitlock and Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover. What was perhaps the most trying feature of the war so far as Bel-

this connection includes a very artistic work by G. Devreese typifying the gratitude of Belgium for the generosity of the United States. This medal bears on the obverse busts of the King and Queen, the former in military uniform, the latter in an ermine mantle with a diadem and collar of pearls. The reverse shows a female figure personifying America carrying a sheaf of grain to a Belgian family. In the background appears a ship of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The aim of the medal is explained by the inscription "American generosity—Belgian gratitude."



BELGIAN PORTRAIT AND COMMEMORATIVE BADGES
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: KING ALBERT, GENERAL LEMAN, BURGOMASTER MAX, QUEEN ELIZABETH

The return of peace so long anxiously awaited throughout the world and hailed everywhere with delight conveyed perhaps a greater degree of joy and gladness to the Belgian people than to any other. For Belgian peace meant not, only the

cessation of war but also of slavery. This feeling is well expressed in a recent Belgian medal of great artistic interest by Alfred Mauquoy, the obverse of which bears the busts of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, the King in military uniform and mantle, the Queen in evening dress with royal diadem. The portraits of the sovereigns are encircled by the inscription "They willed what was right and won what they willed." The reverse designs executed in an exceptionally happy and expressive manner shows a chime of bells sounding above a garland of roses from which hang broken fragments of chain. Below are inscribed the following lines in the style of the Belgian national song, the "Brabanconne:"

Rejoice, Belgians, rejoice in broad full accord, from Haspegouw to the Flemish shore. From north to south,

*along the banks of Meuse and Scheldt, rejoice, Belgians, rejoice through all the Fatherland.**

A most interesting Belgian medal

* In this case as in that of other foreign medals the inscription given above is a free translation.



BELGIAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: BELGIAN AID SOCIETY, GENERAL LEMAN, COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIUM
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: BRAND WHITLOCK, CARDINAL MERCIER, HERBERT HOOVER



BADGES COMMEMORATING THE DUTCH MOBILIZATION, 1914

reminiscent of the early days of the war is a recently issued plaquette designed by M. Boogaard. The obverse design shows the Belgian lion defending the flag and refusing to allow the Germans to cross the Yser. Above, in an oval medallion, is the bust of King Albert in military uniform. To the right an aviator destroys a Zeppelin. Below is the inscription "You shall not pass." The reverse bears the royal emblems of Belgium and the King's celebrated words of August 4, 1914. "A country which defends itself impels the respect of all; it will not perish."*

The Dutch medals of the Great War express primarily pride in the Dutch army and the ability to make a strong defense on all sides of Dutch neutrality, a readiness to give assistance to the refugees within their gates, and a strong feeling of resentment against the unlawful warfare of the German submarines and destroyers.

The mobilization of 1914 is commemorated by a number of badges and medalets bearing appropriate designs with representations of the Dutch military forces and personifications of The Netherlands armed for defense against all who would violate her neutrality. Typical of these is one bearing upon the obverse a female figure in the foreground, a sword in her right hand and her left resting on a stone inscribed 1914, 1915; in the background soldiers are saluting the Dutch flag flying

in the midst of a group of officers. The reverse bears the inscription in four lines "For Queen and Fatherland" with a spray of oak below. Three beautiful silver badges, the reverse bearing respectively an infantryman, a cavalryman and an artilleryman are of special note in this connection. The obverse of each of these bears a female figure, personifying The Netherlands, standing with a sword and standard, by her side a lion recumbent upon a tablet inscribed "In commemoration of mobilization, 1914." The Dutch attitude toward the German policy as regards neutral shipping is well shown by a medal commemorating the sinking of the steamer *Amstelstroom* March 23, 1917, the obverse of which shows the Emperor of Germany, dressed in Viking costume, standing upon the deck of a submarine the bow of which is fashioned in the shape of a swan. Above in two lines are the Kaiser's words of February 13, 1917—"Justice and morality are on our side; in order that they may triumph every bright weapon must be welcome to us." The reverse shows the *Amstelstroom* sinking, the crew leaving the wreck in life boats under the fire of two German destroyers. Below is the inscription "The steamship *Amstelstroom* on the way from Amsterdam to London in the night of March 23, 1917, by three torpedo boat destroyers overtaken, shelled and torpedoed; the crew in the life boats shelled, wounded, killed, and left to their fate."

A touching medal dealing with the same subject is one issued by The Nether-

* For the description of this and a number of the preceding medals as well as the illustrations on pages 671 and 677 acknowledgment must be made to a recent sale catalogue of medals of the World War issued by J. Schulman, Amsterdam.



DUTCH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: DUTCH ROYAL AID SOCIETY. PROTECTING THE FUGITIVES FROM BELGIUM. DUTCH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS TO ENGLISH SAILOR
 SECOND ROW: SMALL MEDALS ON LEFT AND RIGHT REPRESENT "MOBILIZATION"; CENTER MEDAL, "DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE FOR PEACE"
 THIRD ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: RELIEF SOCIETY FOR ARTISTS. SINKING OF THE "AMSTELSTROOM"



FRENCH COMMEMORATIVE BADGES

lands Section of the League of Neutral Nations to English sailors in recognition of the rescue of Dutch seamen during the war under circumstances similar to the ones described on the preceding medal. This medal bears on the obverse in the foreground a Dutch sailor clasping the hand of an English seaman in an attitude of gratitude; in the background to the left appears a group of Dutch and to the right a group of English sailors. The reverse bears the inscription "The Netherlands section of the League of Neutral Countries to . . . in grateful commemoration of the services tendered by the English sailors who rescued with peril of life the crew of seven unarmed Dutch merchantmen surreptitiously attacked and recklessly destroyed by a German submarine February 22, 1917."

A number of beautiful medals were issued in The Netherlands for the benefit of the various refugee aid societies. Of special note in this connection were those of the Dutch Aid Society for Artists, the Royal National Aid Society, and many others. One exquisite little medalet commemorates the reception of Belgian refugees. The obverse of this specimen shows a female figure personifying The Netherlands, with helmet, sword and buckler, protecting the fugitives; the reverse displays a male figure, History, seated, reading an open book. A very appropriate medal expressing the desires of the peoples of Europe for peace is one bearing on the obverse an angel personifying Peace arresting the further progress of a mounted armed warrior who gallops over the body of a dead soldier, with buildings on fire in the background; below is the single word "Peace." The reverse shows a view of the peace palace at the Hague with the inscription "The welfare of the peoples."

The French excel in all the arts, and in

painting and sculpture they have attained to a marvelous degree of perfection. Their ability to fight is only equalled by their ability to produce objects of artistic and esthetic design. A happy presentation of these two faculties of the French may be found in the character of the commemorative medals of the World War produced in France during the continuance of hostilities and illustrating splendidly the ability of the nation in these two directions. While the German guns were booming and almost within their very sound, French artists and artisans were engaged in preparing a medallic record of the war as beautiful as it was historical, expressive both of the gigantic conflict, and of the wonderful genius of French medalists. The sculptor works in a substance to a degree so cold and impassive as to conceal or absorb much of his art, the painter at times diffuses his work over such a spread of canvas as to confuse and detract in a manner from the perfect enjoyment of the results. The medalist contends with none of these difficulties. Although neither silver nor bronze, the two mediums most employed by the medallic artist, have, it is true, the colorful appeal of the painting, they are far more expressive than marble, and the confined surface of the medal allows the observer to enjoy the design as a whole, not merely in part. The French medalists have found the secret of delicate expression in relief work in silver and bronze and many of the examples of their art rival the most beautiful paintings in delicacy of design and expression. The range of subjects chosen by the French medalists is also much wider than that of the medallic artists of the other nations. Whereas the medals of the other countries are confined almost entirely to portraits and to the commemoration of notable events, those



FRENCH COMMEMORATIVE BADGES



THE FAREWELL



THE SACRIFICE

of France perpetuate in addition, ideals, legends, political and social movements, and indeed almost every side of the varied activities which unite to form national life in the throes of a great military struggle. In numerical profusion, in wealth of imagination, in delicacy of design, and in perfection of treatment, the French medals of the World War are in a class to themselves.

In the case of France as in that of Belgium, we note an issue of badges and medalets of the character already described, the only difference being an infinitely greater output of such materials and a correspondingly larger variety of subjects and treatment. Instead of being

confined to portraits of the sovereigns, which of course in the case of France do not exist, we find numberless patriotic designs dealing with nearly every imaginable subject. The poilu advancing to the attack, resting in the trenches, ill in the hospital, and a disconsolate prisoner in German hands, is shown upon the surfaces of badges and medalets with a likeness to life that is actually startling. The border fortresses both French and German on former French territory such as Belfort, Strassbourg, Colmar, and Metz are treated with appropriate designs indicating that they will all sooner or later form a French defensive unit. Other



FRANCE AT WAR

subjects are treated in almost every conceivable form, such for example, as the encouragement of the French soldier by Joan of Arc, the judicial murder of Miss Cavell, the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral, and the defense of Verdun in 1916. Nor are all the subjects French in character. The deeds of the British army are also perpetuated in medallic form. The defense of Arras, the capture of Vimy, Roeux, and Bullecourt all receive attention. We see the British lion roaring over the shattering of German plans and hopes.

These pieces are all of exquisite workmanship and bring the leading events of the war to our attention with wonderful distinctness. The designs representing humanitarian and religious ideals are equally vivid and beautiful. We see the Red Cross nurse tending the wounded soldier and even while we sympathize with his weakness we rejoice over his good fortune in receiving such tender care.

A characteristic piece belonging to this series is a silver badge showing on the obverse a seventy-five millimetre gun under a fruit tree in bloom with a robin singing amid its branches. Another badge bears as an obverse design the three best known French decorations, the Military Medal, the Legion of Honor Cross, and the War Cross, with the inscription "Poilu, take your choice!" The design and execution of these is strictly French in delicacy and perfection of treatment. The finest ideals and sentiments are here expressed in a most artistic manner. These medalets and badges may be described as the more delicate jewels of the medallic art.

The medals dealing in a general way with the same subject are often quite as artistic but with some exceptions not so fine and exquisite. The medal is more business-like. While the medalet expresses sentiment and imagery pure and simple, the medal expresses portraiture, industry, charity, military success, and other more material features of the history of the war, always in an artistic manner but not with the same degree of fineness as in the case of the badge or medalet.

The history of French participation in the World War, 1914-1918, will of course be rewritten many times within the course of the future. History is always fluid in character, always in process of changing. Names now prominent may be ignored by future historians, but it seems safe to say that those of the war president, Poincare, the victor of the first Marne, Joffre, the defender of Paris, Gallieni, the victor of the second Marne,



FRENCH MEDAL TO THE ALLIED ARMIES

indeed one might almost say, of the war, Foch, and of the gallant Guynemer, who stands very well as a type of the peerless fliers, both French and allied, who fought in one of the most dangerous branches of the military service during the war, will always be remembered. These portraits are all preserved in the medallic record of the conflict given us by French masters of this branch of the arts.

Medals commemorating the outbreak of the war are numerous. France personified by a warlike female head wearing a Gallic helmet and the French cock in an attitude of defiance with wings outspread are favorite designs in this connection.



FRENCH PORTRAIT MEDALS



FRENCH MEDALS COMMEMORATING BATTLES, 1914-1918



AMERICA ENTERING THE WAR

threat conveyed to French freedom through the attack of the German hordes in 1914. The first great French victory



RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

The inscriptions which the medals of this type bear are of great interest as showing the feelings of the French people at this period. One is inscribed with the legend "Revenge 1914," another the dates 1792 and 1914 and the legend "To arms, citizens," indicating the desire to compare the situation at the time of the outbreak of the French Revolution, when the nation arose en masse to cast out its tyrants, with the situation created by the



WAR

of the war, the battle of the Marne, has been celebrated by a number of pieces. The obverse of one of the most notable of these bears busts of General Joffre, Manoury and Gallieni to the right, encircled with laurel branches bearing the legend "Battle of the Marne, September 1914." The reverse shows the French armies attacking across a wide stretch of

country with a female figure of victory floating above and beckoning them



AVIATION



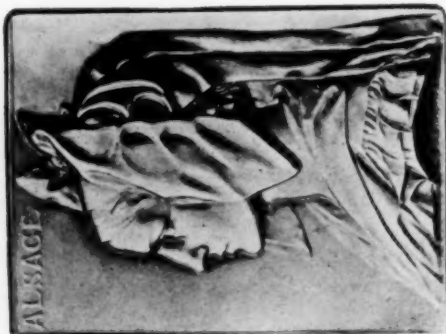
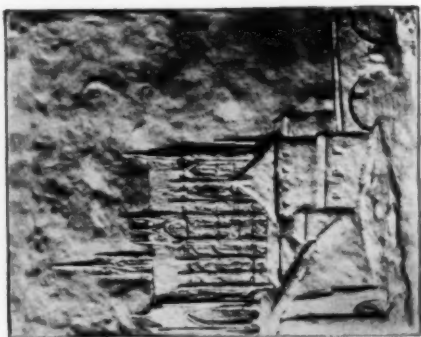
THE TANKS

forward with a sword in her right hand. The inclusion of Manoury's portrait on this medal with that of Joffre and Gallieni brings to mind the fact that although far less advertised to the allied public than either of the other two leaders, it was his attack upon Von Kluck's right flank on September 5, 1914, which opened this tremendous battle; one might say, the turning point of the war, fought by more than two million men over a front of not less than 150 miles, which ended in the complete discomfiture of the German forces attacking Paris and marked the inauguration of that abomination of the modern soldier, trench warfare. There are many other medals commemorating the same event, one of the most beautifully designed and expressive of life and action bears upon the obverse a view of French troops pursuing fleeing Germans with a figure of victory flying above and below upon a scroll the inscription "Victory of the Marne."

A medal commemorating the victory at the Yser a few weeks later bears portraits of General Foch and Admiral Ronarch on the obverse and the figure of Jeanne D'Arc standing among the soldiers and marines in the trenches on the reverse. This battle was the third appearance in a major engagement of the military genius later destined to command the entire allied forces and in that capacity to win the war. With the establishment of trench warfare during the winter of 1914-15, successes of the first magnitude for the allied troops are lacking on the western front for two years. With some exceptions the medals of this period deal mainly with purely patriotic designs personifying the devotion of the French people to their country in the hour of her greatest need. The war had settled down to the simple business of suffering and dying without any special military success



FRENCH MEDALS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEAD



COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

to make things particularly worth while. Two events, however, of this period stirred French feelings to their uttermost depths, one was the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims by German shell-fire and the other the defense of Verdun

against the attacks of the armies of the Crown Prince. Both of these events are fully and beautifully recorded in medallic form by the French medalists. Many pieces were issued showing the cathedral in all its beauty and symmetry falling a prey to the vandals of 1914. The various phases of the defense of Verdun are equally shown by scores of medals. One of the most beautiful of these bears on the obverse a female figure personifying France standing erect upon a citadel holding a branch of oak in the left hand and placing her right upon the shoulder of the maiden of Verdun likewise standing with breastplate, helmet and cloak, holding a sword before her with both hands; in the background appears the city of Verdun and in the foreground the German eagle attacks the escutcheons of France and



DESOLATION

might indeed attack in vain so long as France was so gloriously defended in the spirit thus expressed, which will never lose its historical significance.

The days of 1915 and 1916 were dark, indeed, from the allied point of view but the French people kept their courage through this time and their hope for a better turn of events in the future. It came, as the final turning point of the

war, with the entrance of America into the conflict. One of the many medals bearing on this subject shows on the obverse the bust of President Wilson facing, with a torch on the left, inscribed "Liberty" and one on the right inscribed "Law"; below, the American eagle appears and the whole is encircled by forty-seven stars. The reverse shows France, England and America, all personified by female figures, the



THE FUTURE

the city; below appears the legend "*On ne passe pas.*"

The reverse of this medal bears in three medallions the busts of Generals Petain, Nivelle and Castelnau, and the legend "To the Glory of the Heroes of Verdun." The armies of the Crown Prince



THE SPIRIT OF AVIATION

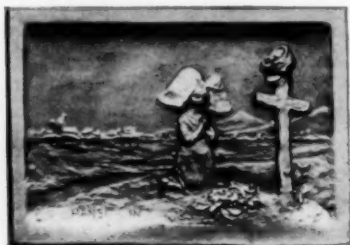
last mentioned advancing with a rifle in her left hand. France points to devastated fields and a cathedral in flames; below is the inscription "Right is more precious than peace." It was the beginning of the end. A little over a year and a half later the French could issue with gladness at last a medal commemorating the arrival of the French forces at the Rhine. The obverse of this long desired expression of national triumph bears a female figure personifying France receiving into her embrace and protecting with the French flag, a female figure in Alsatian costume; above on a background

of laurel appear the dates 1914-1918. The reverse shows a French sentinel standing with rifle on his arm gazing across the historic river which through the ages French and German troops have alternately crossed to carry terror and devastation into an enemy country. Above the design is the legend "The French Rhine."

Aside from the more purely commemorative medals already described the French series include numerous specimens of artistic design representing more general patriotic themes, such for instance as France at war personified by a female figure with helmet and sword. Other



MOBILIZATION



THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE

specimens represent various branches of the military service. Troops are shown maneuvering on roads and fields, the air service, the tank detachment, the artillery, all have medals dedicated to them with appropriate designs. The assistance of the Boy Scouts, the work of the employees in the munitions factories, the tending of the wounded by the hospital corps are all commemorated in the same manner. These pieces express without exception love of country and devotion to her cause. The more horrible side of the conflict is also delineated by designs showing ruined homes and the corpses of their former owners. The patriotism of the mother who cheerfully gives up her son for his country's sake, of the young wife who has lost a husband are both given expression in beautiful and appropriate designs. A very striking plaque is one dedicated "To the glory of the armies of right and liberty."

The obverse of this medal shows a winged female figure of victory leading armies on the field of battle with the infantry in trenches and marching forward, the cavalry charging, the artillery in action, and air craft flying above. The life and movement in the design of this particular medal is little short of astonishing when one considers the small amount of surface used for the picture. A favorite theme, of course, is the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and medals personifying these two territories are both very frequent. Nor are the dead forgotten in this wonderful kaleidoscope of the war

furnished us by the French medalists. There are many beautiful designs dedicated to their memory. Among them one of special interest shows a laurel tree uprooted before a tomb with the inscription "For his country, 1914" inscribed above. A unique specimen of this description is a unifacial medal, the design of which conveys all the poignancy of personal loss, showing a woman in mourning bent over a tomb with a wreath of flowers in her hand. It is almost impos-

sible to convey any idea of the all-embracing character of the medals which have been issued in France during the war.

The British commemorative medals of the war very naturally represent for the most part naval subjects, more particularly the major engagements of Heligoland Bight, 1914, The Dogger Bank, 1915, and the Jutland Bank, 1916. An interesting medal of unique design commemorating the



EXECUTION OF EDITH CAVELL

first two of these events bears on the obverse four medallions showing respectively the sinking of the German light cruiser *Mainz* August 28, 1914, the sinking of the German battle cruiser *Bleucher* January 24, 1915, the British flagship *Lion* and the British flagship *Arethusa*; on the left is a standard, the staff encircled by a scroll inscribed "Beatty"; to the right a similar design inscribed "Tywhitt." The reverse bears an inscription in twenty-six lines giving the names of the British ships engaged and those of the German ships destroyed in the two encounters. The historic



BRITISH COMMEMORATIVE AND PORTRAIT MEDALS

engagement known as the Battle of Jutland at first widely accepted as a German victory but later and more correctly interpreted as a triumph for the British fleet has been commemorated by a number of beautiful medals. One of these bears on the obverse the busts of Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty to the right with a spray of laurel below and the legend "Resolute in Action Jutland, May 31-June 1, 1916" above. The reverse bears within a wreath of laurel the legend "The German high sea fleet held against heavy odds till routed by invincible might." The British series also include portrait medals of such noted personages as George the Fifth, Sir John French, and Lord Kitchener.

The decision of Italy to enter the World War on the side of the allies came only after a long period of hesitation during which the advisability of such a step was thoroughly debated from every point of view. When the action was finally taken it met with an outburst of popular enthusiasm typical of the Latin spirit and a number of beautiful medals were struck commemorating the event. One of the most notable of these bears upon the obverse the bust of King Victor Emanuel III in military uniform with bared head and upon the reverse the following quotation from his proclamation of May 26, 1915, "Soldiers of the land and sea! The solemn hour of our national revenge has struck; to you belongs the glory of plant-



BRITISH PORTRAIT MEDALS

ing the tricolor upon sacred territory placed by nature within the confines of our fatherland." As shown by the design of this medal the attitude of France towards Germany based upon the Alsace-Lorraine question was paralleled by that of Italy towards Austria based upon the status of Italian provinces in the Trentino which every patriotic Italian keenly felt should be an integral part of his fatherland. This feeling is expressed in many of the

spirited medal expressing the same feeling is one by M. Oriolini, the obverse of which shows three Alpine soldiers in action with a machine gun. A tablet below to the left is inscribed with the equivalent of the famous French phrase "They shall not pass." The reverse bears an eagle poised above a wall inscribed with the words of General Salsa, "With you other Alpine soldiers to the peak of the world" and below "War of



BRITISH MEDALS COMMEMORATING NAVAL BATTLES, 1914-16

Italian commemorative medals, such, for example, as that designed by G. Romagnoli commemorating the entrance of Italy into the war. The obverse of this medal bears a female figure personifying Italy helmeted with the Italian shield on her left arm entrusting a sword to a male figure by the side of a rearing horse personifying the forces of war which are about to be released. The reverse bears the inscription "War for the integrity of the fatherland" with two sprays of oak above in saltire and the Italian coat of arms below crowned and surrounded by a laurel wreath. A very

deliverance." A more pleasing aspect of the war is treated in the medal by C. Rivalta, the obverse of which shows the Dowager Marguerite of Savoy seated in her drawing room superintending the work of a number of

ladies making garments for the soldiers. By all odds the most interesting of the Italian commemorative medals of the World War is one which appeared about a year ago. In May, 1919, there was organized at Rome a national committee for the purpose of presenting to King Victor Emanuel III, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, a gold



ITALIAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS



COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF ROUMANIA

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF SERBIA

medal as a national testimonial of the deeds of heroism and sacrifice performed by the Italian people during the war. This committee consisted of about six hundred members of the Italian parliament, the mayors of about seven thousand Italian towns and the official representatives of the provinces and various other public officials. The original gold medal was presented to the King in December, 1919. With a view to further cementing the international ties between Italy and her allies in the War, the committee, which founded the medal, decided to present to each of the Allied Governments a facsimile in bronze of the obverse and reverse of this medal set in marble, and also twelve copies of the medal for award by the respective Allied Governments to those military and naval units of each recipient nation which had taken a most prominent part in the war. The obverse of this medal bears the head of the King to left surrounded by the inscription "Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy." The reverse bears a female figure seated to left weeping over a male figure kneeling at her feet; below appears the inscription "To the Army and the Navy of the War of Redemption and Civilization—The Nation 1915–1918." The design of the reverse is executed in a most weird style to indicate the suffering and endurance of the Italian people during the war period.

It seems appropriate to conclude the descriptive portion of the present article with some reference to the medals relating to the part played in the World War by two of the Balkan states which fought on the side of the allies, Serbia and Rumania. The war began with the Austrian attack upon the first of these countries and the second cast her lot with the allies at a very critical period. Both were overwhelmed by the superior military resources of the Central Powers and Serbia

in particular suffered an experience parallel only to those of Belgium and Poland. The series of Rumanian medals includes a beautiful portrait piece of Queen Marie in Red Cross costume with the inscription "Marie, Queen of Rumania." The reverse of this medal bears a cross cramponnee upon a background of ivy and the inscription in Latin "Through love to light." A portrait medal picturing a very different personage is one bearing the bust of Michael the Brave, a popular Rumanian military leader and hero of the Sixteenth Century. A very artistic medal commemorating the entrance of Rumania into the war is a unifacial plaque showing a French soldier clasping the hand of a Rumanian soldier, the two standing before five standards, the staffs of which are united. In the background to the left is the cathedral of Rheims and to the right a Rumanian basilica; below is the date 1916. The Serbian medals include portraits of notable personages such as King Peter and the Serbian Crown Prince. A very beautiful plaque commemorating the relief work for Serbian children shows a mother upon the highway with a baby in her arms and two other children, a boy and a girl, walking by her side; in the distance the sun is setting behind the hills. The medallic series of both of these countries is, of course, very brief as compared with those which have already been described.

It seems clear even from the brief view afforded by the present article that the medallic souvenirs of the World War if united in a single gigantic collection would express in a very complete manner the history of the conflict.

The historians of past wars have depended largely for their data upon manuscript sources of information. The war just closed has ushered in a new epoch in this connection, as in so many others,

and future historians can not afford to disregard the medallic sources of information regarding that gigantic conflict.

These sources will not indeed supplant in any degree the manuscript and printed data regarding the struggle which will always remain the prime authority in such cases, but they will furnish supplementary material which no careful author can afford to disregard. They will be consulted not so much for the narratives which they contain, for these will of necessity be too brief to be of great service in that connection, but they will be consulted for the light which their designs will shed upon the minds and hearts of the peoples engaged in the conflict, and the information of this character which they will furnish will be of very great value. They will indicate the contemporary state of public feeling to a notable degree and will point the way to many phases of the conflict of the greatest

importance. They will also assist in the proper interpretation of other sources of information hitherto almost exclusively depended upon by the historian for his data.

The World War, as has often been said, was in a very real sense, the war of the peoples engaged and not merely one of the governments. This renders the medallic sources of information concerning the conflict of special importance in that we find the expression of popular approval or disapproval as distinguished from the official or personal side, as shown in reports and memoirs. Medallic material will, of course, contain much information that is misleading and false. On the other hand, the impressions which it will convey will be very vivid in character and serve as an inspiration to a thorough study and examination of the historical points involved from every possible angle.

BOOK REVIEWS

NO DEFENSE. By Gilbert Parker. Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$2.00.

Varied scenes and dramatic incidents aid in making Mr. Parker's latest novel rank as one of the best sellers of the season.

The story is laid in England, Ireland, and the West Indies during the stirring days following the French Revolution. It opens with the meeting of Dyck Calhoun, gentleman-adventurer, and Sheila Llyn, an Irish girl of about seventeen years of age. The young lovers are plunged into many startling adventures, among them a mysterious murder in which Dyck, to shield Sheila, pleads "no defense."

It would be unfair to Mr. Parker to give further details of his intricate plot. He has written a romance with all the skill of which he is past-master, and his

impulsive loyal Irish heroine, Sheila, is very lovable.

ANNE. By Olga Hartley. Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$1.90.

A butterfly, child-like, vivacious and very human—that's Anne. Her abiding happiness in life comes to her through great trouble.

In "Anne," the author has given the public the story of an unusual and charming girl. The delineation and development of Anne's character is finely done, and as the comedy progresses it brings forth sympathetic tears as well as rollicking laughter.

The plot of the story moves swiftly, while the characters portrayed are interesting and realistic, which makes the book delightful reading.

MARGARET GOLL.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



Y message this month carries the greeting which is old but ever new, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" to every member of our Society. There is a real gladness in the atmosphere of Christmas time.

My best Christmas wish is that this gladness may find its way into the heart and life of every member, bringing hope and expectancy for a glad and blessed New Year. What we expect we draw to us. What we give out we receive back again in overflowing measure. This is the season which is sacred to Him who gave all. It is this Christ-like spirit of giving all that we have and all that we are, which, if we take it into our lives, will consecrate each one of us to His service and the service of "Home and Country." "Cause me to throw open the windows of my life that I may look always away from myself and behold the need of the world." Through these open windows the most blessed things in life enter as a return for the gift of ourselves. May this blessed spirit of giving fill the hearts of every member of our Society and consecrate us afresh throughout the coming year to the service of "Home and Country" as true and loyal Daughters of the American Revolution. Again I wish you a happy Christmas and a New Year full of gladness.

It is not amiss at this time to speak of the three big things which our Society has undertaken to accomplish by unanimous vote of your National Board, because they are in their nature gifts that will do service to "Home and Country."

These are: First, the "Manual for the Information of Immigrants," which is a gift of education and helpfulness to the foreigner; second, the gift of a memorial fountain at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers; third, the gift to the French Government of a painting of a convoy of transports carrying American soldiers, this being at the request of our own Government through the War Department as a part of this country's permanent gift of an exhibit of World War battle equipment, souvenirs and historic paintings to be placed in the War Museum of the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, in enduring remembrance of the sacrifices of the

Allies and America on the altar of liberty in the World War.

The Manual has been described in a previous message. It is now in process of compilation, but actual publication cannot begin until the funds are in the Treasurer General's hands. This Manual is already being asked for by individuals and organizations.

Details of the proposed memorial fountain and painting will be found in the minutes of the October National Board Meeting published in this issue of the Magazine, and will be enlarged upon in future messages. These gifts as proposed will be worthy of our Society.

The fountain is in no sense sectional in its interest and appeal. The Pilgrims belong to the nation. Their principles of civil and religious liberty are the fundamental principles of the entire nation without distinction of North or South or East or West. The Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration in which we voted to take part is a nation-wide movement participated in by our Government and the peoples of England and Holland.

The request to give the painting is but one more proof of our recognition by our own Government as an agency of patriotic service worthy to be so honored, for our Society is the only organization outside of the seven recognized welfare organizations which has been invited to participate in this United States Government exhibit.

A proportionate contribution from each State in the ratio of 60 cents a member (including the 25 cents for the Manual), raised in any way each State may wish *would finance all three objects*: Manual, fountain and painting.

How small a Christmas gift is this to our country from each member in proportion to the magnitude and dignity of the gifts. To raise this proportionate share all at once, I would suggest, will greatly lessen the cost and labor of collection and avoid annoying our members with a succession of appeals for small sums.

Let us give ourselves with a will to these three educational and memorial objects which are so worthy of our patriotic effort and of the spirit of Christmas giving of ourselves to our country's service.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY AT PROVINCETOWN, MASS., 1620-1920.

By Amelia Day Campbell.



ALL roads led to Provincetown for days before the great Tercentenary celebration which took place there on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, when people came by train, automobile, battleship and steamer, to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on American soil, after a stormy voyage of sixty-seven days in the *Mayflower*. While it was Plymouth that the Pilgrims eventually chose as their abiding place, yet Provincetown justly claims her beautiful Cape Cod Bay as their first harbor. They remained at anchor there for five weeks while Captain Myles Standish and sixteen others explored the land as a possible place of habitation. The expedition was a hazardous undertaking, for Bradford's history recounts "The willingness of the persons was liked, but the thing itself, in regard to the danger, was rather permitted than approved." It was also in this harbor that the famous Compact was drawn up and signed the day before they made Myles Standish their captain. Here the women came ashore to do their much-needed washing; and the present-day picture post-cards show them bending over a washtub hoisted to the required height by being placed on a box or a bench. More than likely they were obliged to wash their clothes on flat stones at the edge of the pond or on the sandy beach, as is done to-day in many parts of Europe.

While in the harbor the first child—Peregrine White—was born. Here also the son of Francis Billington fired a gun in the cabin in which was stored a quantity of gunpowder and with many people sitting about, but no one was hurt. It was during their first exploring trip on Cape Cod that Myles Standish and those with him discovered a quantity of Indian corn hidden in the earth, which fortunately they took back to the ship with them, for they used it for seed the following spring. It was

this corn that was planted over the graves of their dead (over half of their number died that first winter of exposure and privation) to conceal from the Indians their scarcity of numbers.

The Tercentenary celebration commenced with the arrival on August 27th of the American and French battleships in Cape Cod Bay; the *Florida*, commanded by Captain P. N. Olmstead; the *Delaware*, by Captain J. T. Tompkins, and the *Ville d'Ys* by Captain M. de Ruffi Penveves Gevaudan.

Flags and bunting decorated every house, public building and edifice in Provincetown. The officers and sailors from the three ships soon became part of the throngs in the town's principal street, uniting with visitors and citizens in giving the carnival spirit to the scene. The band concert in front of the Town Hall and the dance within gave ample opportunities for introductions, whether formal or informal seemed unimportant, for the hospitality of the port is the right of all sailor men.

On Saturday, the 28th, the British Light Cruiser *Constance*, commanded by Captain Edward C. Kennedy, steamed into the harbor and anchored near the American and French warships and received their salutes. She had on board Captain Geoffrey Blake, Naval Attaché at Washington, who came to represent the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes. Not only was there a special meaning in the assembling of the *Florida*, *Delaware* and *Constance*, but an opportunity for comparing their great armament and crews of 1100 to 1500 men, with the dauntless *Mayflower* of 1620 and its crew and passengers of 102 souls.

The ships extended a welcome to all visitors, sending their boats every half hour for passengers, who were shown over the ships from top to bottom, and the school children received a special welcome.

During the afternoon a reception to the

officers held at the summer home of Rev. Doctor Mottet, to which the public was invited was largely attended.

Cape Cod is a narrow strip of land shaped like an arm terminating in a fist. Provincetown lies on the border of the Bay on the very "fist" end. There are two long parallel streets running along the bend of the Bay.

Commercial Street is the principal business and pleasure thoroughfare, as well as the residence section. It is three miles long, is well macadamized, and has a sidewalk on one side only in the oldtime English fashion. Bradford Street is just back of Commercial, but is not as long. There are several intersecting streets and lanes, some bearing such historic names as Standish, Allerton, Priscilla Alden Road, etc. Across the Cape's "fist," which is not wide, the ocean side is made up of extraordinarily high washed-out sand dunes resembling chiselled cliffs, which are very artistic, for the power of the waves in a storm

is tremendous and their action devastating, and the cliffs rise high to repel their onslaught and to protect the harbor and town on the far side.

On top of Town Hill, midway between ocean and bay, stands the imposing mediæval tower-like monument to the Pilgrims. Rising to a height of 252 feet, it dominates the town, the waters of the bay and ocean, and serves as a landmark to mariners far out to sea. An inspiring sight on the evening of the 28th was the illumination of this Monument by the searchlights of the ships. The flags with which it was decorated from top to bottom stood out in the evening breeze and seemed to wave a hearty welcome to all who were privileged to behold the splendor of the sight.

The saying that "Times change and men change with them" is nowhere more apparent than here in Provincetown, for while the English touched here first, and later a colony of this sturdy race settled this and adjoining towns, yet to-day about two-thirds of the population is Portuguese fishermen and their families, and it is a fishing town. Encounter-

ing so many of these rich-blooded, dark-hued, foreign-looking people, many of them conversing in their native tongue and watching them from the old fishing wharfs bringing in their schooners filled with fish, was somewhat of a surprise to many of the *Mayflower* descendants who had assembled from every state in the Union to do homage to their Pilgrim ancestors. But they found the Portuguese celebrating with them in spirit and in fact, and the flag of Portugal flew on many of the fishing craft by the side of the Stars and Stripes.

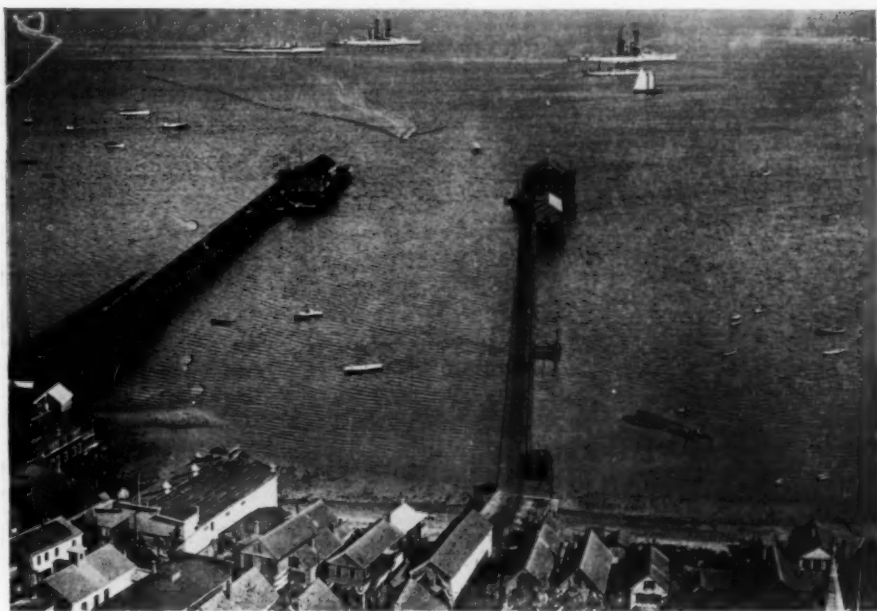
On Sunday, the 30th, the churches held special services, conducted by

eminent Divines from far and near, among whom were Dr. Charles Eaton and Dr. David J. Burrell, of New York; Doctor Ellis, of London; Bishop John W. Hamilton, of Washington; Dr. Alexander Mann, of Boston; Dr. Charles W. Wendt, and the Rev. John L. Sewall, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, around which the greatest interest of the morning centered. The original church was built in 1714, and it is the oldest in the town. Part of the congregation on this occasion came from Truro in the costume of three hundred years ago, the men wearing burnished corselet over the Pilgrim costume, and carrying guns on their shoulders; while the women wore the flowing skirts, crossed 'kerchief and caps of those days,



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THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS IN PROVINCETOWN, MASS.,
DECORATED FOR THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION



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PROVINCETOWN HARBOR

SHOWING FOREIGN WARSHIPS HERE FOR PILGRIM CELEBRATION AND PILGRIM CELEBRATING FLEET

and sang as they marched into church. The pastor's sermon was a fitting tribute to the occasion. There were afternoon services in the Town Hall, and in the evening a union meeting in which most of the visiting clergy took part.

Exercises were held in the afternoon by the National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at the tablet marking the spot where the first landing was made, and the party started on their trip of exploration. There were two descendants of Myles Standish (besides myself) present, also descendants of John and Priscilla Alden, which gave a romantic atmosphere to the occasion.

Captain Tompkins of the *Delaware* entertained the official party unofficially during the afternoon, among whom were Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the Sulgrave Institution; the Counsellor of the Netherlands Legation, Yonkheer W. H. de Beaufort; New York State Historian, Dr. James Sullivan; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, N. S. D.A.R., and Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice-President General; Mr. Pugley, ex-President General of the Sons of the American Revolution; Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, president emeritus of the China Society of America.

Monday, the 30th, was the crowning day of the celebration, and the weather proved

ideal for the carrying out of the open-air program, which began with a parade, comprised of floats representing the ship *Mayflower*, the Arts, the First Thanksgiving, the Signing of the Compact, and a very beautiful float with 800 red poppies on a field of white representing Flanders Field. The artists who summer in Provincetown took an active part, and the men of the artists' organization, known as the Beachcombers, were painted and dressed as fierce and bloody pirates. The women artists, or Sail Lofters, were costumed as Pilgrim Mothers. The parade was headed by the marines and sailors from the *Florida* and *Delaware*, and the deputy sheriffs. There were several bands, automobiles with delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, and three filled with the descendants of Stephen Hopkins. Many school children marched in the procession.

In the reviewing stand were the Secretary of State, Hon. Bainbridge Colby, and his staff, who arrived on board a U. S. Destroyer; Lieutenant Governor Channing H. Cox, and staff; Congressman Joseph Walsh, Captain P. N. Olmstead, Captain J. T. Tompkins, Captain Gevaudan, Captain Geoffrey Blake of the British Embassy, Captain E. C. Kennedy of



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"SIGNING THE COMPACT" IN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

FLOAT REPRESENTING THE HISTORIC SCENE IN THE CABIN OF THE "MAYFLOWER" AT THE TIME THE PILGRIMS AFFIXED THEIR NAMES TO THE FAMOUS DOCUMENT

the British Cruiser *Constance*, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

Following the parade there were patriotic exercises at the Monument of the Pilgrims. This historic Memorial Monument, for which the cornerstone was laid in 1907 by President Roosevelt, was dedicated by President Taft amid impressive naval display and salute of guns in 1910, and now in 1920 was the scene of tributes from distinguished men whose sentiments echoed those of President Taft when he said "Governor Bradford, Elder Brewster, Captain Myles Standish are the types of men in whom as ancestors, either by blood, or by education and example as citizens, the American people may well take pride."

Secretary Colby brought the greetings of the President of the United States and said in part: "The United States needs the faith, simplicity and devotion of the Pilgrim Fathers. Civil and religious liberty are never permanently won. No one ever enjoys them who does not win them himself. Let each erect in his own heart a shrine to the heroic women and dauntless men who planted the blessed influence of Liberty. Provincetown is one of

the world's greatest shrines, and we are celebrating here one of the world's greatest anniversaries. Here on this little wind-swept knoll let each consecrate himself anew to the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers."

Lieutenant Governor Cox brought greetings from Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts and delivered a splendid address.

Captain Geoffrey Blake represented the British Ambassador, and after paying a tribute to the Pilgrims, said: "A happy chance has brought together three units of the Grand Fleet. You will remember that the *Florida* and the *Delaware* were two of the ships belonging to Admiral Rodman's Squadron which joined the Grand Fleet in the North Sea in the fall of 1917 and became the famous Sixth Battle Squadron; and the British Light Cruiser *Constance* was one of the cruisers which took part with them in their operations. I was privileged to serve in the Grand Fleet throughout the war, and when we were about to face our third winter in those cold northern mists, there stole in on us one bleak November day that gallant Squadron with the Stars and Stripes showing bright against the dark clouds. It

was a wonderful and inspiring sight. We then not only knew, but had before our eyes the fact, that your great power and spirit had joined us. And to-day, as we look back on those times of strife and anxiety, it almost seems as if the spirit of those Pilgrim Fathers came back once more to us in those storm-swept ships. To us in the navy those things can never be forgotten—they are milestones in our lives, and in these times of grave unrest the remembrance of our joint endeavor stands out as a beacon to guide us on together—a beacon which pray God may never grow dim."

Yonkheer William H. de Beaufort, the Counsellor of the Netherlands Legation, brought greetings from the Queen of Holland, and delivered an historical address linking the Pilgrims with his own land where they sojourned for so many years, and from which place they departed to found their colony in the New World.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had as her theme the Pilgrim Mothers. The following extract from her fine historical address shows the timeliness of it: "The Pilgrim Mothers did their full share of the work in their little State, but they had no part or parcel in the Compact. History makes but little mention of them, yet they helped to discover a world and to found a nation. Almost exactly three hundred years later women have entered upon their full measure of citizenship. They are now part and parcel of the government that their foremothers helped to establish. In all the intricate activities they have a full share. But with these rights have come vast responsibilities. The modern woman needs all the high qualities of the Pilgrim Mothers. The spirit of those women must live again in ourselves if we are to do our full duty toward the State—if we are to preserve and build up our homes and guard our children as they did when this land was a wilderness. These 300 years have seen the gradual emancipation of women from the condition of mere chattels to that of human beings having equal rights to life, liberty and property under the law, and a voice at last in their own government. It remains to awake to a full realization of the duties that these privileges involve. Like the Pilgrim Mothers, we must be filled with the same spirit of service to the common cause, the same faith, courage and unselfish devotion that led them into a strange world and enabled them to build the homes that they have transmitted to us to preserve."

The Rev. Doctor Carter, of Brooklyn, spoke on "The Pilgrims and Constitutional Liberty," and in closing, said: "In the Name of God, Amen! Pilgrims and Progenitors! Aye—successors and descendants! We call you all to witness this day that we are signing a new

Compact of freedom, of human rights and liberty to all. Inspired by you, O Pilgrim Fathers, and anxious to leave a similar heritage to you, O our descendants, we pledge ourselves to smite injustice with a rod of iron; to bring order from disorder and cosmos out of chaos; to help the weak, deliver the oppressed and make self-government possible to all. And as proof that we do not take these vows too lightly and are not going forward in our own strength, but in the strength of the Almighty, most solemnly and reverently do we say—as did you of old, and as we trust you of the future will in your own high time and day: "All this will we do In the Name of God, Amen."

The remarks of Captain Gevaudan, although in French, were warmly applauded.

Perhaps the most stirring part of the program was that of Dr. John H. Finley, President of the New York State University and Commissioner of Education. After his very able address he announced that in the canteen which he carried he brought water from the River Jordan, obtained when he entered Jerusalem with General Allenby, which he would present to the Pilgrim Church. Its pastor, Rev. John L. Sewall, stepped forward holding the ancient baptismal font made of pewter, from which many of the Pilgrim descendants have been baptised. Into it Doctor Finley poured the precious water from the river in which our Saviour was baptised. In accepting it, Mr. Sewall said:

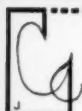
"I thank you, honored sir, in behalf of that organization in our community which still perpetuates among us their faith and life, and I promise you that this water, mingled with that from the spring in yonder valley where first the pilgrims drank the water of this new land, shall be used hereafter in consecration of the sons and daughters of true Pilgrims of to-day and to-morrow to the Pilgrim's faith and service."

In the evening, a banquet was given at the Gifford House by the Sulgrave Institution, which was attended by the Tercentenary Committee, officers of the fleets, delegates of patriotic societies and guests.

The three days' celebration, under the direction and coöperation of the Provincetown Tercentenary Committee and the Sulgrave Institution, closed with a ball to the officers of the fleets held in the Town Hall, and fireworks in Town Hall Park. Provincetown had performed a patriotic duty and paid loyal tribute to the Forefathers in a worthy celebration, and had welcomed liberty-loving descendants and participants from every state of the Union and from all lands, who had made this a pilgrimage to do homage at the Pilgrim's shrine.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University



III. FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN AMERICA, 1689-1763.

The unrivalled account of this period is Parkman's series, *France and England in North America*. Selections from its twelve volumes, forming a complete narrative, are published in one volume under the title *The Struggle for a Continent*, in which many of the references given below may be found. A briefer outline is given in Bassett, pp. 111-132, or Elson, chs. 8, 9. A map is indispensable; those in Thwaites, *France in America* (American Nation, vol. 7), are particularly helpful).

1. The French Explorers.

Thwaites: *The Colonies*, 33-36.
Bryant & Gay: i, 174-188.

(a) Verrazano.

Winsor: iv, 5-9.
Parkman: *Pioneers of France in the New World* (New Library Edition), 196-201.

(b) Cartier.

Winsor iv, 47-55.
Parkman *Pioneers*, 202-218.

2. The Founding of Canada.

Winsor: iv, 103-129.
Parkman: *Pioneers* (Champlain), ch. 9.

Champlain and the Iroquois.

Parkman: *Pioneers*, ch. 10.
Thwaites: *France in America*, 35-37.

3. The Jesuits and Their Work.

Parkman: *Jesuits in North America*, ch. 9, 34.
Winsor: iv, 289, 290.

4. La Salle.

Thwaites: *France in America*, ch. 4.

(a) The Descent of the Mississippi.

Parkman: *La Salle*, ch. 20.

(b) The French in Louisiana.

Channing: *History of the United States*, 527-529, 532-537.

5. The Early French Wars.

Channing: vol. ii, ch. 18.
Elson: ch. 8.

For a more detailed account read:

6. King William's War.

Greene: *Provincial America*, 119-135 (American Nation, vol. 6), or
Parkman: *Frontenac*, chs. 11-13.

7. Queen Anne's War.

Greene, 136-164.

The Capture of Deerfield.

Parkman: *Half Century of Conflict*, ch. 4.

8. King George's War.

Thwaites: *France in America*, 105-123.

The Taking of Louisburg.

Parkman: *Half-Century of Conflict*, ch. 20.

9. The French and Indian War.

For a general sketch:

Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. 4.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, ii, 74-96.

For special episodes or phases:

(a) The European Aspect of the War.

Green: *Short History of the English People*, 746-758.

(b) Braddock's Defeat.

Parkman. *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. 4 (or *Montcalm and Wolfe*, ch. 7).

(c) Montcalm and Wolfe.

Parkman: *Montcalm and Wolfe*, ch. 11, 24.

(d) The Fall of Quebec.

Parkman: *Montcalm and Wolfe*, ch. 27.

Special topics for papers:

The French and English Colonies.

Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. 2, 3.

Thwaites: *France in America*, ch. 8, 9.

"The Second Hundred Years' War."

Seeley: *Expansion of England*, lecture 2.

Experiences of a Captive.

Baker, Charlotte A.: *True Stories of New England Captives*.

D.A.R. MEMBER ELECTED TO U.S. CONGRESS

By Grace M. Pierce
Former Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.



MISS ALICE M. ROBERTSON, who has just been elected as a Republican. Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma, has an ancestry and career of interest to Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Robertson came into the Society some years ago, her National Number being 55655, and became the Organizing Regent of the Ah-yah-stee Chapter at Muskogee before the organization of the state of Oklahoma and while that section was still a part of the Indian Territory. Born in the Indian Territory, the daughter of the Rev. William S. Robertson and his wife, Ann Eliza Worcester, missionaries to the Creek Indians, her life has been especially identified with the country and the people of that locality, and she is therefore peculiarly fitted to represent them and their interests in the National Congress. She will come to Washington, not alone with the advantages of her early environment, but with inherited talents for statecraft and leadership. Several of her ancestors were ministers in New England during the Colonial and later periods of our history, and therefore leaders of public opinion.

During the Revolution her ancestor, Israel Platt, was captain of a company from Huntington, Long Island, and his son Stephen, also her ancestor, served as lieutenant. Later Stephen Platt became a member of the New York Legislature from the Albany District. Another ancestor, George Robertson, saw service in the New York troops during the Revolution. Her New England ancestors of the Revolution served from New Hampshire. John Orr was a lieutenant under General John Stark at the battle of Bennington, in which battle he was wounded and crippled for life. He was honored by his home people by election as State Senator of New Hampshire from 1797 to 1805. Another ancestor from the Granite State was Noah Worcester, who led a company of Minute Men from Hollis on the Lexington Alarm. Captain Worcester also served with the New Hamp-

shire troops in General Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island. He was the first Selectman of the town of Hollis, serving in 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779. He also served as Chairman of the Committee of Safety in 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued in that office for forty years. While in 1778 he was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution of New Hampshire.

Miss Robertson's grandfather, Samuel Austin Worcester, was a missionary among the Cherokee Indians of Arkansas, and translated the Bible into that language. Her father and mother gave a literature to the Creek Indians of the Territory, which included the translation of a large part of the Bible as well as other works. Her mother, Ann Eliza Worcester Robertson, did much of the Bible translation after the death of her husband and while she was a semi-invalid. Because of her rare ability she was made Professor Emeritus of Henry Kendall College, and the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon her by the University of Wooster.

Miss Robertson herself holds the degree of A.M. from Elmira College. From 1879 to 1900 she was engaged in mission work among the Creek Indians, and then became Government Supervisor of Indian Schools, which position she held for six years. It is stated that President Roosevelt was so impressed with her ability that he appointed her Postmaster at Muskogee, in which position she continued nine years. She was also the first Court Reporter in the state of Oklahoma.

At one time she is said to have had aspirations outside of the Indian Territory, but the death of her father called forth the sacrifice of a devoted daughter and she abandoned her plans to return to the Territory and care for her mother during the last years of her life.

Miss Robertson is actively interested along all lines of constructive Americanism, and she has held many offices in educational and patriotic organizations in the past.



Gorsuch

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Pierrepont

GORSUCH

William Gorsuch, London, descended out of Lancashire nigh "Ormchurch," married Avice Hillson.

Their son Danyell, Alderman's deputy of Bishopsgate Ward, who was living 1633, married Alice (1569-1638), daughter of John Hall of London.

To this Danyell, was granted Arms by "Letters patents dated 1577 granted to Robert Hillson, of London, by Charles Cooke and continued to the descendants of "Gorsuch" to bear as their paternal coat."

In the Chancel of Walkholme Church, Hertfordshire, there is a marble monument erected by Danyell Gorsuch in memory of his wife, and in this same church in the east window are four shields, Gorsuch, another charged with the Arms of The Mercer Company, of which Danyell was a member, Hall Arms, etc.

Danyell's son John, Rector of Walkthorne in Hertford 1633, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Lovelace, of Kent, knighted 1609, and his wife Anne Barne.

Sir William Lovelace was the son of Sir William, knighted July, 1599, and Elizabeth Aucher, descended from Ealcher 1, Earl of Kent of Bishopbourne, buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

This Sir William was the son of William, M. P. for Canterbury, and his monument is in Canterbury Cathedral, and a direct descendant of Richard Lovelace of Queenshite, London, who in the reign of Henry VI purchased Bayford.

Charles, son of Rev. John Gorsuch and Anne Lovelace, came to America with his parents and was in Maryland in 1661. He married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cole, owner of Coles Harbour, a tract of 550 acres, where the City of Baltimore now stands.

PIERREPONT

The Pierrepont family is of Norman origin. The earliest Lord of Pierrepont Castle, situated in the southern part of Picardy, was Sir Hugh de Pierrepont who flourished abt. 980.

His grandsons, Sir Ingolbrand de Pierrepont, was the ancestor of the French family, and Sir Robert de Pierrepont accompanied William the Conqueror to England, took part in the Battle of Hastings and is mentioned in the Domesday Book as possessing the Lordships of Henestede and Wrethem in Suffolk. He was in the retinue of William, Earl of Warren and 1st Lord of the Manor of Hurst Pierrepont, which lay north of Brighton in Sussex.

His grandson, Sir Henry, of Holbeck Woodhouse, County of Nottingham, was knighted by Edward I, 1280. His son, Sir Edmund, was descended, through his mother, from kings of France and England, and from Counts of Normandy, Flanders and Anjou.

Skipping several generations we find Sir George Pierrepont, Knight of Holme Pierrepont, Lord of several manors in Nottingham and Derby, was one of the Knights of the Carpet created at the Coronation of Edward VI, February 22, 1547.

Sir Robert de Pierrepont, 1st Earl of Kingston, was created Baron Pierrepont, of Holme and Viscount Newark, and by patent 1628 was created Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull.

John Pierrepont, grandson of Sir George, came to America, probably Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1640. In 1656 he purchased 300 acres where Roxbury and Dorchester are situated, giving the name to the latter, out of compliment to his cousin who had been created Marquis of Dorchester, 1645.

He married, before departing from England, Thankful, daughter of John Stow, of Kent.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8976. JOHNSON.—Thomas Bentley, b Eng., settled in Vt. & m Nov. 4. 1781, Mercy Johnson. They had 9 ch; lived nr State Line, Pa. Wife d & Thomas moved to Ohio & m again. Wanted, gen of Mercy Johnson & Rev record in that line.

(a) BENSON-BUTTS.—Benjamin Benson, b abt 1782 in Conn., m 2d Abigail Butts; m abt 1812. Ch: John Wesley, b July 9, 1813, at New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.; Benjamin. b New York State & d Dec. 1817. Wanted, gen of both Benjamin Benson & Abigail Butts.—E. B. B.

8977. WHITE-GREEN.—Josiah White, b Apr. 20, 1723, living 1800, m Jan. 6, 1769, Mary Green. They lived at Uxbridge & Mendon, Mass. Who was Mary Green? Help on her fam greatly desired. Did Josiah White give Rev service?

(a) DAVIS.—Wanted, parentage of Martha Davis, of Westerly, R. I., who m Oct. 10, 1740, Thomas Burch, b Nov. 9, 1719. Their ch: Thomas, m Desire Elliott; Samuel, m —; Mary, m Peleg Palmer; Billings m Susan Bently, 2d Ellen Clark; Henry m Mary Irish.

(b) HUTCHINSON.—Thomas Metcalfe, b 1783, d 1873, m Margaret Hutchinson, b 1789, d 1871. Her bros & sisters were Western, Tilford, James, Archibald, John, Cordelia, Letticia, Martha Ann, Parthena & Katharine. Wanted, parentage of Margaret Hutchinson. Did she have Rev ancestry?—E. J. K.

8978. CORBITT.—Wanted, name of w & proof

of Rev service of John Corbitt, a taxpayer in Green Co., Tenn., in 1783.—E. H.

8979. MUSSER.—Information desired of early history & Rev service, if any, of this family, living nr Lewistown, Pa. Joseph Brenneman Musser, b 1806, lived in Washington & Cannonsburgh, Pa., in later life.

(a) MURDOCH - HENDERSON - BRICE-FERRIS.—John Murdoch m Sarah Brice. Their son Alexander, 1771, m Eliza Henderson, dau of Matthew Henderson, 1735-1795, & Mary Ferris. Information desired of the early history & Rev record of these families. Murdochs lived in Washington Co., Pa., for many yrs. Matthew Henderson came to this country abt 1759 & was a minister in Western Pa.—E. C.

8980.—HIXON.—Wanted, names, dates & record of Rev service of ch & g-ch of Noah Hixon, who resided & owned land in Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1745.—J. J. R.

8981. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, parentage, with all dates & names of bros and sisters of Phebe Williams, b Groton, Conn., Mar. 16, 1791, d Nov. 15, 1853, m in Columbia, Conn., Mar. 25, 1812, Chester Bill.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted, parentage, with dates of Ruth Taylor, b Dec. 15, 1775, d July 25, 1841, m Jan. 1, 1795, Lodowick Hoxie. They were both from Charlestown, R. I.

(b) PARCEL.—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of John Parcel, b Dec. 18, 1790, d Aug. 26, 1859, in Greenvillage, Morris Co., N. J., m Abba Mesler; also wanted names of his bros & sisters.—E. H. P.

8982. DINWIDDIE.—Wanted, information of

Wm. Dewoody (Dinwiddie), of Pa., later Greenville, East Tenn., where he was living 1783. M abt 1790 Hannah Alexander. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Tenn., says he served at King's Mountain in the Rev under Col. Sevier. Would like to correspond with some of his descendants.

(a) ALEXANDER.—Wanted, gen & Rev record of John Alexander, b Gettysburg, Pa., moved to Rockbridge Co., Va., & living in Washington Co., Tenn., 1790. Married Agnes Craighead, dau of Rev. Alexander Craighead, of Va. & N. C. He is said to have served in Rev from Va. or Md., & that his sons-in-law, Wm. Dewoody, James Rodgers & Benj. McNutt also served. Would like to exchange data on this line.

(b) Would like to correspond with descendants of Reynolds Ramsey, m abt 1763 Naomi Alexander, of Gettysburg, Pa. They lived in New Castle, Del., later going to York Co., Pa.; d 1814 & 1817 in Knoxville, Tenn., at the home of their son, Col. F. A. Ramsey. Reynolds Ramsey is said to have been a Rev soldier from N. J., Del. or Pa., & served under Washington.—C. W. P.

8983. COLBY.—Wanted, parentage of Phoebe Colby, Boscowan, N. H., b May 3, 1790, m Mar. 20, 1816, Moses Morse. Was there Rev service in this line?

(a) LANGDON.—Wanted, parentage & record of Rev service in gen of Jane Langdon, of Beverly, Mass., who m Parker Morse, 1799, & removed to Rochester, Vt., thence to Metamora, Ill.—A. I. O.

8984. EICHELBERGER.—Michael Eichelberger, b 1774, d 1830, m Mary Johnson, b 177—, d 1853, probably in Franklin Co., Pa.; moved to Bedford Co. Had bro John, who lived in Hancock, Md. Wanted, Rev ancestry of both Michael Eichelberger & Mary Johnston.

(a) KEELEY.—Wanted, parentage of Sarah Keeley, b 1806, who m David Eichelberger, b 1801.

ANSWERS.

6694. PARKE.—John Parke mentioned in Pennsylvania Archives, Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War, was not a native of Pa. He was born at Dover, Del., April 7, 1754, was never m & d Dec. 11, 1789. He had no bros & only one sis, who m a Philadelphia merchant. John Parke made his home with her & was educated at the College of Philadelphia. In 1775 he entered the Continental Army & served in the Quartermaster's Department & was with Gen. Washington's army till the close of hostilities. He was only 23 yrs old when he attained the rank of "Lieutenant Colonel"; was at Valley Forge, his name appearing in Gen. Washington's Orderly Book. His grandfather, Thomas Parke, was a bro

of Daniel Parke, of Virginia. This information is authentic, as it was taken from wills, family records and a diary in Latin which John Parke kept during the war. There is a Chester Co., Pa., family by the name of Parke which is not connected with the above in any way. However, it may contain the records for which you are searching.—Mrs. James M. Painter, Kittanning, Pa.

ALLEN-HUDSON.—Will A. V. D. P., who in April, 1920, asked for information regarding Lieut. Nathaniel Allen who m Pamela Hudson & removed to Elbert Co., Pa., send name & address to Gen. Dept. in order that data of mutual interest may be exchanged & published?—M. H. B.

7790. BEALE.—I am just completing some Beale genealogy. If 7790 will communicate with me I may be able to furnish what is desired.—Mrs. L. P. Wilson, 2608 Keyworth Ave., Baltimore, Md.

7720. (a) SHOUP.—There are two branches of this family in America, one in Virginia & the other in Pa. The ancestors of the two branches are supposed to have been brothers. Arthur Nelson Shoup, son of Wm. & Samantha Whipple Shoup, is g-son of Henry, of Pa. This is not your Henry, but may be a slight clue. James Shoup, 737 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif., may be able to give you some information.—Mrs. A. N. Shoup, 2649 Brookside Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

8856. MESSENGER.—George Messenger, Rev soldier of Mass., m Catherin Brazie; his father, Nehemiah, m Elizabeth Hopkins.—Mrs. T. H. Coleman, Harrodsburg, Ky.

6674. ELDRIDGE.—Peyton Eldredge had a bro Thomas, who m Martha Bolling. Their dau Judith m Henry Cox. Any help you can give me towards establishing Rev records on this line will be greatly appreciated.—Mrs. J. G. Morrow, 3809 Mountain Ave., El Paso, Tex.

7713. VERRELL.—Amoise Verrell's dau Judith m Jacob Trabue; their dau Judith m Stephen Watkins; their dau Judith Watkins, 1742-1816, m Asaph Walker, 1735-1808. These Verrells were early settlers of Powhatan or Chesterfield Co., Va.—Mrs. Robert Kellahin, 702 N. Penn Ave., Roswell, N. M.

The following data has been received by the Genealogical Editor and is published upon request:

The "Poor Family." From Goochland Co., Va., Records.

3. p. 217. Deed. date—18 June, 1739, John Cobb to Thomas Poor, Senr. of parish of St. Martins, Hanover County, Virginia, £50, 400 ac. by patent of date 1 Nov. 1734, located on North side of James River, in Goochland County.

- id. 4 p. 434-5. Deed. 9 Oct., 1744, Thomas Poor, Senr. of Hanover Co. to his son Thomas Poor, Jr., of Goochland Co., "for love & affection for my son Thomas Poor, Jr., & Elizabeth, his w, of Goochland Co., & for their better support," &c., 200 ac in Goochland Co. on N. S. James River, cor. to Jas. George Arthur Hopkins & Thomas Poor, Senr., Sit. Abraham Poor & others. Ack. in person in Court in G. Co. by Thomas Poor, Senr., & Susanna, his wife, Oct. 16, 1744.
- id. 6 p. 423-4. Depositions of "*Susanna Poor an ancient woman*," sworn, &c. States: "That some time in the fall of the year about 12 year *agon* this deponent being at the house of John Mosely, deceased, together with her husband Thomas Poore Elder decd., her son Thomas Poore, his wife Elizabeth Poor, & Mary" their daughter—"who was granddaughter to the said John Mosely, at that time about two years old"—"A negro wench being then in same room with a female infant in her arms named Rose, the said John Mosely desired the deponent & the others present to bear witness that—I give this negro child to my grand-daughter Mary Poor, upon which Thomas Poor the elder the other grandfather to the said Mary"—answered &c. Date, Oct. 21, 1754. (Note, this shows relationships, & that Thomas Poor, Senr., was an old man in 1744, when the above took place, & that he died prior to 1754, in Hanover Co., his home, as no administration of his estate is shown in G. Co. Note, further, that one of the wit to deed above in 4 p. 434-5, date 1744, was *Abraham Poor*, who was doubtless a son of this Thos. Poor, Senr.)
- id. Deed Book 16, p. 43, is *WILL of Abraham Poor*, of G. Co., Va., date, 18 Sept., 1776, presented to Court 18 July, 1791, & proven 16 Jan., 1792, & on 19 Mar., 1792. To wife, Judith Poore, for life, the Plantation whereon I now live, 200 ac. & all personal property thereon to be kept for the support of wife & unmarried children—at death of wife, Judith Poor, land, &c., all to be sold by Executors & the money equally divided amongst all my children or their legal representatives herein after named—Mary Barker, John Poore, Mildred Poore, Thomas Poore, Kessiah Wood, Salley Poore, ROBERT POORE, James Poore, Gardner Poore and Lucy Poore. Appts. "My two sons—John & Robert Poore, Exors. on eighteenth September, 1786. Robert Poor qualified as exor.—id. p. 44.
- id. Order Book, 23, p. 25. Date, Sept. 21, 1801, "On motion of Betty Poor & James Poor, who make oath according to law, & together with Robt. Smith, & Thos. Poor, their sureties, enter into bond in sum of \$2,000.00, certificate is granted them, &c., for obtaining letters of administration on the estate of *Robert Poor, decd.*" "Ordered that John Underwood, Geo. W. Paine, Jas. Holman, Robt. Smith, Edward Bolling & Jno. Bolling, or any 3 of them, make appraisement of personal est. of Robert Poor, decd., & return same to this Court."
- id. p. 29, Sept. 21, 1801. Bridge Commissioners report the rebuilding of Bolling's bridge over Lickinghole cr, let to *Robert Poor, now decd.*, at price of £60, which work has been done & received by the Commissioners, &c.
- Deed Book 18, p. 336, Oct. 16, 1801, List & appraisement of est of Robt. Poor, filed & ordered recorded—Apl. 19, 1802. Among other things it shows: 15 slaves, & 1 child valued at \$3030.00; 3 stills, \$280.00, 1 cask & rum, \$15.00; 1 do, with brandy, \$12.00; 70 bu. wheat, \$85.00; 1 set B. Smith tools, \$65.00. Total, \$3991.00.
- id. O. B. 23, p. 40. "Ordered Sheriff to pay Betty Poor & James Poor, Admsrs. of Robert Poor, decd., £63 in his hands for the rebuilding Bolling's bridge, done by the sd. Robert Poor in his lifetime," Oct. 19, 1801.
- id. p. 178, Mch. 19, 1802. An inventory and appraisement of est of Robert Poor, decd., was returned & was ordered to be recorded."
- D. B. 5, p. 598. Deed, June 18, 1803. James Poor & Patsy, his wife, to Thos. Poor, Jr., all of G. Co., 59 ac. on the Carter's Ferry road. Signed by: "James Poor (seal), Martha Poor (seal)."
- id. 19, p. 447. Deed. Apr. 8, 1806, Mary Barker, John Poor & wf. Mary, Mildred Poor, Thos. Poor & w Franky, Keziah Hood, Elizabeth Poor, James Poor, Robert Mims & w Lucy, Legatees of the late Abram Poor, of G. Co., decd., to Jesse Hodges, \$973.75, 193¼ ac. on Little Byrd cr., "same lately occupied by the widow of Abram Poor." Corner to Thos. Poor, John Miller, &c. Proven Apl. 21, 1806. In 20, p. 120, is certificate of Ack. mts. to this deed, and id. p. 358-9, is certificate returned Albemarle County, ack. of "Mrs. Poor, wife of John Poor, to above deed, date March 31, 1809, and recorded on April 17, 1809.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

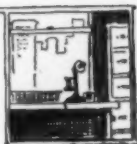
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
**JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 1295 subscribers**



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, October 20, 1920



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, October 20, 1920, at 10.10 A.M.

At the request of the President General the members of the Board rose and joined in singing "America," and, the Chaplain General being absent, the Lord's Prayer was recited by the members, led by the President General.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Smith, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Hoyal Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Miss Temple, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Heavner; *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Vereen, Mrs. Holt.

Before reading her report the President General said she was glad to see so many members of the Board present, and stressed the great importance of the State Regents attending the Board meetings, in order that they might carry back to their chapters an account of what the National Society was doing—that in many of the states she found that some of the chapters did not realize how much a part of the National Society they were, and this came about because they were not represented at their State Conferences and their State Regents did not come to the meetings of the National Board.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

After our journeyings here and there, during the season of more or less relaxation, I am sure we are all glad of this opportunity to get together again to discuss plans for our winter's activities and to discharge the duties before us

to-day. With great pleasure I welcome each one of you!

The report which your President General submits to you covers the period from the June Board meeting to the present time. During the summer months, besides the voluminous correspondence attended to promptly, your President General has spent much time and thought on making up your National Committees, and endeavoring to find women able and willing to serve the Society in the different lines of work carried on by our organization. I think those of you who have looked over our committee list will agree with me that we have found a high and devoted group of women willing to serve us.

Your President General has attended many meetings, functions and celebrations of various kinds since her last report. In July she attended a meeting and luncheon, in New York, of the Sulgrave Institution, the purpose of which was to make plans for Pilgrim Tercentenary celebrations to be held under its auspices.

Early in August she was invited to make an address at the Bi-Centennial celebration of the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, on "Sarah Pierce," pioneer in this country of woman's higher education, who started her school in this historic town, famous also as the site of the first law school in America.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary is occupying more and more attention, and therefore it will be of interest to you to know that it was my pleasure and privilege to represent our Society officially at the Provincetown celebration, August 29th and 30th, of the first landing of the Pilgrims. It is not necessary to describe to you in detail an event that has been so fully noticed in the newspapers. Suffice it to say that this event marked the opening of the series of official celebrations in America that are to be held throughout the country during the year.

It was a most noteworthy and impressive occasion, being participated in by the official representatives of England, France and Holland, by Secretary of State Colby, representing our country, and by many prominent clergymen and public men. The exercises consisted in part of sermons in the churches on Sunday the 29th, of a parade next morning in which our

National Society had a place, several members riding in an automobile carrying a banner bearing our name and insignia; and of addresses in the afternoon around the base of the Pilgrim Monument by the various official representatives, at which time it was your President General's privilege to pay tribute to "The Pilgrim Mothers," of whom far too little notice has heretofore been taken.

It seems fitting that the part our Society is to take in the Tercentenary movement should be some enduring memorial in honor of these Pilgrim women and little children who dared and suffered equally with the "Fathers."

Having this in mind a visit was paid to Plymouth on my way to Provincetown to find out, if possible, what permanent concrete thing we could do in their honor that would be worthy of our Society. Members of the committee appointed by the State of Massachusetts met your President General and outlined to her the general plan adopted for the reclamation of the water-front. This suggestion was made, that the Daughters of the American Revolution consider the erection of a fountain as their contribution toward this plan. It seems to me that a fountain in memory of the Pilgrim Mothers would be a feature worthy of our Society. Acting upon this suggestion, your President General conferred with two firms who have submitted designs suitable for such a fountain; these designs are here for your consideration.

The Congress authorized our joining in the Tercentenary celebrations and empowered the National Board of Management to take action (see page 229, Proceedings).

To simply take part in commemorative exercises gives us no place in the permanent memorial, and our Society would of course desire to be represented in this important historic work.

Another project has been suggested, which was the giving of a replica of the Houdon bust of Washington through the Sulgrave Institution, this bust to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. These two proposals will be presented to you under New Business.

In connection with the celebration at Provincetown all societies represented were requested to carry banners and flags of their respective societies. Inquiry as to whether our Society had a banner revealed the fact that it had not. Therefore, your President General ordered the one before you, at a cost of \$55 the purchase of which she asks the approval of the Board.

Your President General has attended all the meetings of the Office Building Committee, four in number, two in Washington and two in New York. She has attended in addition to the

chapter meetings and anniversary celebrations enumerated, the State Conferences of Vermont, September 29th; Michigan, October 5th and 6th; and New York, October 7th and 8th.

For the purpose of gaining information that might be of use in our Americanization work an invitation was accepted from Commissioner Wallis to visit Ellis Island and to attend one of the Sunday afternoon concerts, which are now being given there for the entertainment of the immigrants during their hours of detention. This was most interesting, and I received several suggestions which may be brought forward later.

The work at Tilloley is progressing satisfactorily, as may be seen from the following letter from Baroness de La Grange:

"37 rue de l'Universite,
Paris,
September 10th.

"DEAR MRS. MINOR:

"I received your letter this morning.

"All the material for Tilloley is bought, the Aeolian windmill, the reservoir, the fountains and the pipes, but the materials have not yet arrived at Tilloley—the windmill is being finished before it is sent.

"At present we are slightly delayed by a question of land. As you know, the Mayor has promised to give the D. A. R. a small plot to put up the windmill and tank and to dig the well, and the land which he intended giving us was found not to be very practical, so now he is buying another plot, and the formalities of the sale are not quite finished. As soon as this is done the digging of the well can begin, and this will take about four months, I estimate, but while it is in progress the pipes can be laid and the tank made, and the windmill put up. I can safely promise you that by early summer all the work will be finished and you can come to inaugurate the village. The architect is re-drawing his plan for the fountain, and as soon as I have it I will post it to you. We will certainly have money left over after the execution of the plan decided upon. We ought to have nearly 100,000 francs. I wonder what you would like to do with this money. I will submit some suggestions to you and you can also perhaps decide on some gift you would like to make.

"Mrs. Harris is in Paris and I hope to see her to-morrow. I wrote her as soon as I landed. I am troubled to see my letters did not reach you for I have written you twice since I left, and I also wrote your Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, acknowledging the power of attorney. I am writing her now to send the receipt for the money paid for the interest.

"I go to Tilloloy on the 17th and will hope to take Mrs. Harris with me.

"I think this letter will make clear to you exactly what has been done for Tilloloy and I hope it will suffice as a report.

"As soon as the matter has progressed farther I will write again.

"I hope you are very well. Thank you again for all your kindness to me.

"Yours very sincerely,

"E. DE LA GRANGE."

Just here, while our thoughts are upon France, might be a most suitable place for me to mention that as is our custom on General Lafayette's birthday, September 6th, your President General had placed upon his monument, in this city, a wreath, in memory of his service to us, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Pursuant to the vote of Congress authorizing the employment of a trained woman to serve as Executive Manager, your President General has been in communication with several applicants for the position, four of whom she has interviewed. She reported the result of these interviews to the Executive Committee yesterday, and that committee requested a further investigation of the references of one applicant, and also named the limit of salary we could pay, which will be reported by the Recording Secretary General later.

In view of the increased expenses of the Society, I ask for your earnest consideration of the report of the Finance Committee, and the financial obligations involved in our proposed office building when the matter comes up for discussion.

In this connection, it is urgent that all states which have not fully paid up their Liberty Loan quotas, toward the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution \$100,000 Liberty Bond Fund, should do so at the earliest possible date in order that our Society may be saved the interest which we now are paying on the amount borrowed to make good our full pledge to the Government during the War.

In closing, I wish you all success in the work throughout your states. I hope the bulletins of our National Chairmen will receive the earnest attention and support of State Regents, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. In co-operation there is strength. We must all work together, National Society, States, Chapters, for the best good and highest efficiency of our organization in these days when its powerful influence for patriotism and loyalty is so much needed.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Mrs. Yawger moved that the report of the President General be accepted with thanks, with

its recommendation. This was seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. Reynolds and carried. Mrs. Yawger read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting of the National Board of Management on June 23 last the routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were promptly mailed to the 1591 new members admitted by the Board. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on National Committees were mailed and the acceptances and regrets entered and filed. The copy for the Committee List was sent to the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee was sent to each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting were sent out one month in advance of the meeting.

The Proceedings of Congress were proof read and the index made, and I take pleasure in presenting the complete volume which is now being mailed to the members of the National Board, Chapter Regents and Chairmen of National Committees.

Certificates amounting to 2883 in all have been issued.

Condolence cards have been sent to relatives of deceased members and to the Regents of the chapters in all cases where the chapter has notified this office within proper season of the decease of such members.

All orders for Block Certificates have been promptly filled.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved. The Recording Secretary General then read the following recommendations from the Executive Committee.

Recommendations of Executive Committee

That Miss Ellis, who has been on the temporary roll since June in the office of the Treasurer General, be placed upon the permanent roll at a monthly salary of \$75, beginning with November 1.

The adoption of the request of the Registrar General that Mrs. Arthur Swan be

placed upon the permanent roll at a monthly salary of \$85, beginning November 1.

That the Registrar General be granted the temporary services of an additional typist.

The adoption of three additional rules for the clerical body of the organization, together with changes in four of the rules already adopted, all of which were submitted by the subcommittee to the Executive Committee and approved by that body.

The approval of the plan of erecting a memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each state to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount.

That the National Society pay the American Audit Company \$900 a year, the increase beginning with the fiscal year.

That the Executive Committee be empowered to employ an Executive Manager whose salary shall not exceed \$3000 yearly.

That Miss Bliss, having been temporarily employed to fill the vacancy in the office of the Recording Secretary General at a salary of \$3 per diem, be so continued until otherwise requested by the Recording Secretary General. (The Recording Secretary General here requested that Miss Bliss be placed on the permanent roll.)

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, *that the recommendations as presented from the Executive Committee be approved by the Board.*

Mrs. Phillips then read her report as Registrar General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through the help granted the Registrar General's Office by an addition to its clerical force by our most gracious Chairman of Committee on Clerks, Mrs. George W. White and the willing assistance of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, in providing us with a typewriter and stand, and a chair for use at the Ancestors' Catalogue, and the unfailing willingness of our clerical force, we are enabled to present to you enough applicants, if they were here, to fill every seat in our Auditorium and then leave a number awaiting admission.

I have the honor to report 2458 applications presented to the Board and 333 supplemental papers verified; 2791 total number of papers verified; permits issued for 578 insignias, 238 ancestral bars and 660 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 258 originals and 650 supplementals. Papers re-

turned unverified: 23 originals and 120 supplementals. New records verified, 625.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. James S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 2458 members to be admitted into the National Society.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2458 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Mrs. G. V. Lawry, the State Regent of Utah, has reported her resignation, owing to the fact that she is leaving Salt Lake City to make her home elsewhere. At the first State Conference in Utah, Mrs. George H. Dern, of Salt Lake City, was elected State Regent to fill this vacancy. I now ask for her confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Annie M. Cunningham, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Mary L. Norton, Vallejo, Calif.; Miss Mary Glenn Roberts, Canton, Georgia; Mrs. Arline W. Farmer O'Brien, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Miss Lenore Bonham, Columbus, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Wagoner, Knightstown, Ind.; Miss Kathryn Hughes, Dowagiac, Mich.; Mrs. Bertha Miner Packard, Sturgis, Mich.; Mrs. Grace E. Sweetland Wilkinson, Atlanta, Mo.; Miss Gladys Roselle, Perry, Mo.; Mrs. Myrtella H. Moe, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Anna Woodsworth Staples, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Nellie Wattenburg, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Mrs. Laura J. Postlethwaite Ewing, Lewistown, Pa.; Mrs. Iris Grace Oster, Mountain City, Tenn.; Mrs. Dosia Trigg Preston, Abingdon, Va.; Mrs. Zola Lawrence Fisher, Garfield, Wash.

Authorization of the following chapters is requested: Mattoon, Illinois; Arrow Rock, Missouri; Fayetteville, New York; Phenix, Rhode Island; Belbuckle, Dresden, Dyersburg, Humboldt, Ripley, Union City and Winchester, Tenn.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass, Eagle Rock, Calif.; Mrs. Mary Bruce Alexander, Plant City, Fla.; Mrs. Rosalie B. Robinson, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Grace M. Wilson Kane, Anthon, Ia.; Miss Lucille Ballard, S.

Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Mary Rowena Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Parker Travis, Valentine, Neb.

Through their respective State Regents, the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass, Eagle Rock, Calif.; Mrs. Warren M. Hollingsworth Lane, Sylvania, Ga.; Mrs. Fannie M. Almada Dabney, Conyers, Ga.; Mrs. Eva Camp Abercrombie, Douglasville, Ga.; Mrs. Emily Fariss Joekel, Giddings, Texas.

Through their respective State Regents, the following resignations of Organizing Regents are reported: Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Gertrude L. W. Zur Muehlin, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Through the State Regent of Ohio, the Toledo chapter of Toledo has requested official disbandment. This request is made because of the chapter members moving away from Toledo.

The following chapters have reported organization since last Board meeting: Anna Wainwright Cushing, Pierre, South Dakota; Christopher Gadsden, Gadsden, Ala.; Fort Defiance, Hicksville, Ohio; Kendrick, Tarwood, Tenn.; Margery Morton, Athol, Mass.; Mount Ashland, Ashland, Oregon; Mount Grace, Orange, Mass.; Old Kent, Chestertown, Md.; Renova, Renova, Pa.; Thomas Walters, Lewistown, Ill., and a chapter at Ashland, Ohio, which has not yet selected a name.

Charters issued, 12; Organizing Regents notified, 11; permits issued for National and ex-National Officers' bars, 11; permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents' bars, 73.

The usual interesting correspondence of the office has been promptly attended to each day.

It is usual at the October Board meeting to report that all commissions of the State and State Vice Regents and National Officers have been issued. This work has not been completed owing to the difficulty in procuring the skins

on which the commissions are engrossed, delay in lithographing and engrossing same. This work will undoubtedly be completed by the next Board meeting.

I recommend that on account of the increased cost of the imported skins on which charters are engrossed, the cost of engrossing and lithographing same, that the price of issuing charters be increased from \$5 to \$10. Also the price of re-issuing of a charter, which embodies the same work, shall be increased from \$5 to \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried. The Organizing Secretary General pointed out that the original price of the charters had been based on their cost to the Society, and it had never been the intention to furnish them at a loss, and now the bare skins were costing \$4.90, leaving ten cents for the lithographing, engrossing, tube, mailing and clerical service. The fact was brought out that the raising of the price of the charters to their cost to the Society did not work a hardship since chapters need not have a charter unless they felt they wished to indulge in the luxury of one. Mrs. James Lowry Smith moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General to raise the price of issuing charters from \$5 to \$10. This was seconded by Mrs. Holt, and after some further discussion, the motion was carried. Mrs. Hanger explained that the expense for re-issuing a charter was the same as for the original, and moved that the price of re-issuing a charter be raised from \$5 to \$10.

Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1st to September 30, 1920:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1920	\$19,702.23
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$4026; initiation fees, \$2449; Apostrophe to the Flag, \$13.05; certificates, \$2; copying lineage, \$3.01; creed cards, \$54.51; D. A. R. Reports, \$34.05; die of insignia, \$52; directory, \$7.16; duplicate papers and lists, \$125.73; exchange, \$1.15; gavels, \$7.50; hand-books, \$36.50; index to Library books, \$24.96; interest, \$81.05; lineage, \$597.53; Magazine—subscriptions, \$3413.50; single copies, \$44.86; advertisements, \$291.25; proceedings, \$2.54; remembrance books, \$1.05; rent from slides, \$29.20; ribbon, \$7.70; sale of waste

paper, \$10; slot machine, \$1.95; stationery, \$7.42; telephone, \$11.60; use of lights, \$10; Lineage books index, \$45.40. Total receipts	\$11,340.19
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank	10,000.00

 \$41,042.42

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues \$318; initiation fees, \$33	\$351.00
President General: traveling expenses, \$349.45; clerical service, \$600.65; postage, telegrams and telephones, \$29.20; files, guide, index, cards, circulars and stamps, \$34.96; rent and repairs to typewriter, \$16.50.	1,030.76
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1108.52; lithographing, \$57.60; tubes and stamps, \$37.35; telegram, repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$2.24	1,205.71
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$970.69; committee and officers' lists, \$177.66; postage, expressage, telegrams and sharpening erasers, \$9.96; cards, tray and stamps, \$9	1,167.31
Certificates: clerical service, \$382.48; certificates, \$120; engrossing, \$571.50; postage, \$240; seals, paper and stamp, \$55.30; telegram, sharpening erasers and repairs to typewriter, \$1.58	1,370.86
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$438.72; application blanks, general information and how to become a member, \$1046.50; postage, \$40; book, paper, envelopes and stamp, \$36.25	1,561.47
Registrar General: clerical service, \$4138.66; binding records, \$122.50; postage, \$10; books, cards and stamp, \$85.25; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$25.55	4,381.96
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$4447.51; cards, files, bills, ledger and stamps, \$124.70; repairs to typewriters and sharpening erasers, \$9.15	4,581.36
Historian General: clerical service, \$900; binding books, \$8; circulars and stamp, \$7.05; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$7.80; expressage and telegrams, \$3.36	926.21
Librarian General: clerical service, \$867.02; accessions, \$102.92; cata- logue of books, \$496.80; postage, binding books and sharpening erasers, \$62.95; book and cards, \$6.47	1,536.16
Reporter General, C. R. S. I.: blanks, circulars and report sheets	41.71
Curator General: clerical service, \$280.26; cards, blotters, tags, stamp and pad, \$21.95; telegram, \$.35	302.56
General Office: clerical service, \$693; clerical service (magazine), \$427.52; messenger service, \$157.50; constitutions, resolutions and "Apostrophe to the Flag," \$509.25; postage and expressage, \$25.33; binding books and old magazines, \$42.50; supplies, \$266.21; wreath, Lafayette statue, \$10; banner, Tercentenary celebration, \$56.17...	2,187.48
Committees: Americanization—creed cards, \$101; Auditing—postage, \$1.20; Banquet Hall—notices, \$16.50; Building and Grounds— clerical service, \$15; book, \$3.50; Finance—clerical service, \$40; Genealogical Research—circulars, \$2.25; Liquidation and Endow- ment—circulars, \$52.75; engrossing, \$12.80; postage, \$8.50; Pa- triotic Education—cup, U. S. Naval Academy, \$120; telegram, \$1; postage, \$.81; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—slides, machine and operator, \$58.75; repairs to case, \$2.50; leaflets, \$8.50; Reciprocity—lectures, \$54.75	499.81
Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay-roll, \$3035.75; 54 tons of coal, \$642.60; electric current and gas, \$96.28; ice and towel service, \$73.50; water rent, \$15.77; tuning piano, inspecting elevator and repairing plumbing, \$11; hauling ashes, \$39.35; flags, plants and evergreens, \$52; supplies, \$68.42	4,034.67
Printing Machine: printer	162.50
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$43; Traveling expenses, \$40.12; postage, \$30; telegrams, \$1.68; blanks, cards, envelopes and receipts, \$66.50; sharpening erasers, \$.15; Editor—salary, \$600;	

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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postage, \$39.82; telegrams, \$2.76; repairs to typewriter, \$1; cards and stamps, \$4.95; articles and photos, \$479; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," \$120; stamp, \$1.05; Printing and mailing May–August issues, \$9098.07; cuts, \$586.85; copyright, \$12.	\$11,126.95
Auditing Accounts	250.00
D. A. R. Reports: postage	5.00
Furniture and Fixtures: cabinet, filing case, book rack and chair	165.48
Hand-book: frontispiece	22.50
Interest	20.53
Lineage: postage, \$300; expressage, \$21.72; refunds, \$11.15	332.87
State Regents' Postage	92.75
Stationery	19.45
Support of Real Daughters	752.00
Telephone	184.62
Twenty-ninth Congress: House Committee-seat tickets, \$32.25; ballots, \$97; information leaflets, \$71; water, \$10.20; rent of chairs, \$92.50; Program Committee—programs \$618; Reception Committee—tickets, \$7.50; Transportation Committee—envelopes, \$5; stamp, \$1.25; Treasurer General's report, \$178.50	1,113.20
Total disbursements	39,427.88
Balance	<u>\$1,614.54</u>

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1920 \$6,920.39

RECEIPTS

Charter fees	\$49.00
Life membership fees	100.00
Continental Hall contributions	744.78
Liberty Loan contributions	2,155.75
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	71.30
Commissions: Insignia \$321.50	
Recognition pins 143.35	464.85
Interest	44.84
Rent from land	1,000.00
Total receipts	4,630.52
	<u>\$11,550.91</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes payable—Liberty Loan	\$2,000.00
Interest, Notes payable	241.04
Awning, Banquet Hall	1,737.21
Silver, Banquet Hall	724.00
Engraving, cleaning silver and repairs to samovar	24.00
Furnishings, Alabama room	21.48
Total disbursements	4,747.73
Balance	<u>\$6,803.18</u>
Petty Cash Fund	<u>\$500.00</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$6,385.31
Disbursements	4,812.93
Balance	<u>\$1,572.38</u>

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, May 31, 1920	\$823.12
Receipts	158.48

	<u>\$981.60</u>
Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds	950.00

Balance	\$31.60
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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, May 31, 1920	139.00
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WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, May 31, 1920	\$295.19
Receipts	3,974.53

	<u>\$4,269.72</u>
Disbursements	3,717.19

Balance	552.53
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Total Special Funds	<u>\$2,295.51</u>
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RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-20	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-20
Current	\$19,702.23	\$21,340.19	\$39,427.88	\$1,614.54
Permanent	6,920.39	4,630.52	4,747.73	6,803.18
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Patriotic Education		6,385.31	4,812.93	1,572.38
Philippine Scholarship	823.12	158.48	950.00	31.60
Preservation of Historic Spots	139.00			139.00
War Relief Service	295.19	3,974.53	3,717.19	552.53
Totals	<u>\$28,379.93</u>	<u>\$36,489.03</u>	<u>\$53,655.73</u>	<u>\$11,213.23</u>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$10,713.23
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	<u>\$11,213.23</u>

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	6,900.00
	<u>\$110,214.84</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank, for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of 28th Congress	\$7,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank, for Current Fund, as per vote of National Board of Management	10,000.00
	<u>\$17,000.00</u>

Respectfully,

(MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee:

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee is pleased to report that your Committee has held monthly meetings since our June report, and has examined and compared the monthly statements of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company and found them to agree, and we would like to move the adoption of the Treasurer General's report.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT,
Vice Chairman.

The motion of Miss Coltrane was adopted. Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee:

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the past four months vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$52,354.73, of which \$3717.19 represents contributions for Relief Work and \$4812.93 for Patriotic Education.

Other large expenditures were as follows:

Clerical force	\$15,310.03
Magazine	11,126.95
Employees of Hall	3,355.75
Postage	737.75
Support of Real Daughters	752.00
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan	2,000.00
Interest on Liberty Loan	241.04
Furnishings for Tea Room of Banquet Hall	2,485.21
Expenses of 29th Congress	1,113.20
Miscellaneous as Itemized in Treasurer General's report	6,702.68

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendations to the National Board:

1. In view of the fact that at this season of the year the income from dues is not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Society, that the National Board empower the proper officers to borrow a sufficient sum to meet the necessary current expenses.

2. Since the cost of printing the Lineage books has increased, that the price be increased to meet the present cost of publication, and that the chapters and individuals desiring current and future issues pay for the same.

3. Because of the necessity for additional clerks in the Registrar General's office as well

as the increased cost of application blanks, etc., that the initiation fee be raised to \$3.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Miss Coltrane, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, that the National Board empower the proper officers to borrow a sufficient sum to meet the necessary current expenses. Following the reading of the second recommendation the President General stated that it had not been the purpose of the National Society to charge for the Lineage Books less than they cost the National Society, but the price had remained stationary while the cost had mounted with the increasing cost of all materials, especially printing. *The adoption of the second recommendation of the Finance Committee was moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried. Mrs. Yawger moved that the National Board of Management propose an amendment to the By-laws that the initiation fee be raised from \$1 to \$3. This was seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried.*

Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Fellow Officers, and Members of the National Board of Management:

If you will study our past history as a nation, you will see we have made many blunders and have been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet, that we have always in the end come out victorious, because we have refused to be daunted by blunders and defeats, have in fact, recognized them, and persevered in spite of them and even profited by them. Hence we have striven to push the War Records work since our June Board Meeting. We have written each State Regent and State Historian the ruling adopted at the meeting concerning same, giving specific directions as to binder, binding, etc. We have recently sent out inquiries to learn of the progress and find through thirty state reports that some of the states are nearing completion in their work. California has made the Society a gift of her records bound, which completes our work in only four states. May we again remind you that we are urging this work completed and that all records should be in the hands of the binder by January 1st.

Instead of the regular preface we usually have in our Lineage Books we have dedicated Volume 55 to one of our former Historian

Generals, Mrs. Mary E. Augsbury, who gave of her best to this work and who was called to answer the Roll Call in the Great Beyond in June. Work on Volumes 56 and 57 has progressed rapidly.

We find that many of the chapters do not recognize the value of the Lineage Books. The study of genealogy brings its reward. We most earnestly believe that the chance to make and keep the connecting links in our Society unbroken is by filing the records of our members. We inherit the responsibility and the glory of those who have laid the foundations of our pathway and we must see the chain is unbroken. Our lineal descent records are a great fortune, for we have the direct descent of the people who helped to give us America. We urge those who have not secured the copies due them, secure them at once, or they may find they will not have the chance.

In our judgment, there is very serious danger of our people losing sight of the strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts of our forefathers in building up the splendid country in which we now live. Nothing could appeal to the hearts of our citizens more than the essence of the History of our country and the spirit of its institutions and life. We have tried to give you the best incentive to study and consider ourselves very fortunate in securing Dr. George Churchill, formerly with the Library of Congress, now with the George Washington University, to plan our course of study and let us urge each chapter to avail itself of the privilege of this study.

As a result of the letters sent to the forty-eight organized State Historical Societies, we find as a whole a great desire for coöperation. It seems to us a wise plan for each state to have a Historical Commission, composed of the State Historical Society and all other organizations in the state pursuing the interest of History. We would like the State Regent and the State Historian to seek the coöperation of these other organizations and form this commission. We are happy to tell you that Michigan already has the commission. Mrs. William H. Wait, Vice-President General from Michigan, tells us that the D. A. R. asked their state organization, which they called a State Historical Commission, to let them coöperate with the Federal Clubs, also, to be included. These combined organizations offer a prize essay Contest, annually, in the public and parochial schools, with a historical subject, of course, the representative of each organization acting as judges and awarding the prize. The essay is published in the *State Historical Magazine*. We would like to have this include the college and university students, offering two contests, as the advanced students would do a different kind of

work. We urge the organization of this commission as a recommendation to this meeting. We also think through this commission it will be easier to find results from concentrated historical research.

Several of these state societies have urged our work be in closer connection and express a desire to know the plans of our Society. We are happy to tell you as a result of these letters also, we are finding coöperation in obtaining data from the Draper Manuscripts. The State Societies of Kentucky and Wisconsin are co-operating in publishing the Kentucky Calendars and we hope to secure the same coöperation with the other states vitally connected.

We want to call your attention again to the fact that as yet we have received no certified records of historic lore or traditions and we would like to impress again the need for this. Michigan has presented to our office her historical collection of the Records of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Michigan; the Pensioners of Territorial Michigan and the Soldiers of Michigan Awarded the "Medal of Honor," entitled Michigan Military Records. The Secretary of War and other high officials have declared these to be valuable additions to military history and we feel Miss Silliman, the State Historian of Michigan, deserves the highest praise from our Society for this splendid work compiled by her. Along with our research work may we urge each state to investigate the conditions of the Old Will Books. We have recently found that some of these books are in a very dilapidated condition and unless restored many valuable records, which cannot be replaced, will be gone. These books are valuable beyond words. We feel it wise that each chapter investigate the records in their county and see that they are in a good state of preservation.

Our President General has urged that we give much time and thought to Our Pilgrim Mothers this year. In our historical research work we wish to urge each state to obtain as many facts as possible about all our Women of History. The Pilgrim and Puritan Mothers, the Cavalier and Huguenot Mothers. The ideals of our country, the stand we have taken with the world is largely due to the efforts and training of these noble women. Let us make a concentrated work on these Historical Mothers of our Republic, gaining facts that so far few of us are familiar with, and may we never forget History is our inspiration.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

Mrs. Ellison read her report as Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General, Officers and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the Library is daily receiving valuable additions to the collections already sent in by the various states.

The regular clerical work of the Library has been promptly attended to. Cards have been sent from the Library upon the receipt of contributions, followed by letters of thanks and appreciation from the Librarian General.

The Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee appointed by our President General since the June Board Meeting is now organized. Circular letters have been sent to all State Regents and the Members of Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee early in September, as requested by the President General. Twenty of the State Librarians, members of this Committee, have sent in reports of work going on in their respective states. Great activity and interest is being shown in the collection of suitable books. Letters from State Regents and Chapter Regents show enthusiasm and the desire to coöperate.

The Mary Washington Chapter of the District, which makes the Library its special care, has ordered two greatly needed steel book stacks for the Library.

The Librarian General and the Committee desire to thank the President General and Members of the Board for their support in this work and the inspiration it gives to continue our efforts for the Library.

Number of books received since the June Board Meeting, 107; number of pamphlets, 50; number of periodicals, 43; 106 books were presented and one purchased.

The accessions to the Library since the Board Meeting of June 23d, are as follows:

BOOKS

The Conquest. The True Story of Lewis and Clark. Eva Emery Dye. 1918. Gift of the author.

From One Generation to Another. Edited by Harriet N. Langdon and Annie M. Smith. 1906.

Memory Pictures. Harriet L. Williams. Edited by Annie M. Smith. 1908.

Morrill Kindred in America. Annie M. Smith. 1914. The last three presented by Mrs. Hugh M. Smith.

History of the American Episcopal Church From the Planting of the Colonies to the End of the Civil War. S. D. McConnell. Third Edition, N. Y., 1891. Gift of Mr. Brice Edwards.

Some Account of the Life and Services of William Blount. M. J. Wright. 1884.

First Report of the Public Record Commission of New Jersey. 1899.

Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Paulus Hook, N. Y. 1879.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1846-1847. Vol. 2, 1848.

Maine: Her Place in History. J. L. Chamberlain.

The Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War. J. C. O'Connell. 1895.

History of the First Baptist Church, Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. B. P. Byram. The last seven books and twenty pamphlets were presented by Mrs. Louis D. Carman, of Our Flag Chapter.

North Carolina Historical Commission Publications. Bulletin No. 26. Presented by the Commission.

Report of the N. S. D. A. R. 1916-1918. Vols. 20 and 21.

Year Book—Louisiana S. A. R. 1919-1920. Gift of the President.

The following twelve books were received from Miss Marion Brazier:

Memorial of the Evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, by the British Troops. 1903.

Faneuil Hall and Faneuil Hall Market, or Peter Faneuil and his Gift. Abram English Brown. 1900.

New England Society Orations. 1820-1885. Edited by Cephas and Eveline W. Brainerd. Two Vols. 1901.

Dedication of Monument to Major General Joseph Hooker. 1903.

The True Benjamin Franklin. Sydney George Fisher.

The True Story of Paul Revere. Charles Ferris Gettemy. 1906.

The Oldest House on Nantucket Island. 1905.

Washington; or The Revolution. Ethan Allen. 1899.

The Great Seal of the United States of America. C. A. L. Totten. 2 Vols. 1897.

Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt. D. A. R. of Allegheny County, Publishers.

Ka-mi-akin, the Last Hero of the Yakimas. A. J. Splawn. 1917. Gift of the Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

Waillatpu, Its Rise and Fall. 1836-1847. Miles Connor. 1915. Gift of Mrs. W. O. Bradbury, Regent, Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia. S. F. Miller. 2 Vols. 1858.

Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. J. C. Butler. 1879.

A Gazetteer of Georgia. Adiel Sherwood. Fourth Edition. Macon, 1860.

Lafayette in America, in 1824 and 1825; or

Journal of Travels in the United States. A. Levasseur. 2 Vols. 1829.

Daughters of America; or Women of the Century. Phebe A. Hanaford. 1883. The last seven volumes presented by the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

School History of Georgia. Charles H. Smith. 1893. The gift of Mrs. William C. Vereen.

Proceedings of the 22d Georgia D. A. R. State Congress. The last two received through the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

The Illinois Country. 1673-1818. Clarence Walworth Alvord. Vol. 1 of The Centennial History of Illinois. Springfield, 1920.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 13, 1919. Gift of the Library.

Proceedings of the 24th Annual State Conference of the D. A. R. in Illinois. Presented.

Annals of St. Louis, 1804-1821. Fred L. Billon. 1888. Gift of the Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter.

History of the Salt River Association, Mo. W. J. Patrick. 1909. Gift of the Nancy Robin Chapter.

History of Lewis, Clark and Knox Counties, Mo. 1887. Gift of Mrs. James West through Dicey Langston Chapter.

History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Mo. 1883. Gift of the Missouri Pioneer Chapter.

History of Nutley, Essex County, N. J. E. S. Brown. 1907. Gift of Boudinot Chapter.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, N. J. W. A. Whitehead. 1856. Gift of Mrs. W. C. McPherson.

Centennial History of Rahway Methodism, Rahway, N. J. F. C. Mooney. 1898. Gift of Mrs. F. W. Longstredth through Rebecca Cornell Chapter.

History of Zion's Old Organ Church, Pa. T. E. Schmauk. 1919. Gift of Miss Mary G. Sieber through Abigail Rice Hartman Chapter.

Early History of Amenia, N. Y. Newton Reed. 1875. Given by Mrs. M. Eugene Barlow in memory of her husband.

Wight Family. D. P. Wight. 1848. Gift of Mrs. W. Clinton Adams.

Benson Family Records. F. H. Benson. 1920. *Who's Who in America.* 1916-1917. Gift of Miss Natalie S. Lincoln.

History of Colonel Henry Bouquet. Mary C. Darlington. 1920. Gift of Miss Mary O'H. Darlington.

History of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, Pa. G. E. Swope. 1898.

History of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, Pa. B. McK. Swope. 1900.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg. 1913.

History of Pennsylvania. W. H. Egle. 1875. The last four presented by the Cumberland Valley Chapter.

Old Kittery and Her Families. E. S. Stackpole. 1903. Gift of Quaker City Chapter.

Makers of America Series. Vols. 2 and 3, 1916, 1917. Presented by the Publisher. B. P. Johnson, Inc.

Life of Leonard Wood. J. G. Holme. 1920. Presented.

Missouri Baptist Centennial. 1906. Gift of Mrs. C. E. Graham.

Harper's Pictorial Library of the World War. 11 Vols., 1920. Presented by Mr. George Lawrence.

The Kansas Conflict. Charles Robinson. 1872.

A Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas. 1898. The last two presented by Betty Washington Chapter.

Historical Sketch of Lisbon, Conn., 1786-1900. 1903. Given by Miss Lucy Geer in memory of her sister, Miss Ellen Geer.

Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Norwich, Conn. W. C. Gilman. 1912. Gift of Edwin W. Leary. The last two volumes presented through the Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Newaygo County, Mich., 1884. Presented by Mrs. A. O. Armstrong.

Past and Present of Warren County, Ill. Chicago. 1877. Gift of Mrs. J. H. Hawly.

The following six books were received through the Illinois State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler:

History of Macon County, Ill. J. W. Smith. 1876. Gift of Stephen Decatur Chapter.

History of Greene County, Ill. Chicago, 1879.

History of Winnebago County, Ill. Chicago. 1877.

History of Rockford and Winnebago County, Ill. Chas. A. Church, Rockford. 1900. The last two the gift of Mrs. J. M. Butler through the Rockford Chapter.

History of Montgomery County, Ill. A. T. Strange. 2 Vols. Chicago. 1918. Gift of the Illinois State Board.

A College Man in Khaki. Merrill Wainwright. 1918. Gift of Mrs. H. S. C. Davis.

The Industrial State. 1870-1893. Bogart and Thompson. 1920. (Vol. 4 of Centennial History of Illinois.) Gift of the Illinois Historical Commission.

Proceedings of the 29th Continental Congress of the N. S. D. A. R., 1920.

The following eight volumes were presented by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter:

Kansas City, Missouri, Its History and Its People. C. W. Whitney. 3 Vols. 1908.

Doniphan's Expedition, Containing an Account of the Conquest of New Mexico. J. T. Hughes.

The Conquest of New Mexico and California. W. E. Connelley.

General Nathaniel Lyon, and Missouri in 1861. James Peckham. 1866.

Shelby and His Men. J. N. Edwards. 1867.

History of the Town of Litchfield, Conn., 1720-1920. A. C. White. 1920. Presented by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

History of Oregon, 1792-1849. W. H. Gray. 1870. Presented by the Willamette Chapter.

Wailatu, Its Rise and Fall, 1836-1847. Miles Cannon. 1915. Presented by Mrs. E. A. Jones, Regent Willamette Chapter.

United States Official Postal Guide, 1920. Presented by Miss Lillian A. Norton.

Illinois Historical Collections. Vol. 5 and Vol. 11. Presented by the Illinois Historical Society through the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

History of Saginaw County, Michigan. 1881. Presented by Mrs. Arthur Adelman through Frances Scott Chapter.

Early Oregon. Jottings of Personal Recollections of a Pioneer of 1850. G. C. Cole. 1905. Presented by the Sarah Childress Polk Chapter.

Valley of the Mississippi. Edited by L. F. Thomas. 1841. Presented by Mrs. Arthur McCluer, Regent O'Fallon Chapter.

PAMPHLETS

Notices of deaths copied from the Halifax, N. C. Minerva, 1829-1831. Copied and presented by Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter.

Report of War Work of the D. A. R. in Connecticut, August 5, 1914-June, 1919. Gift of the Connecticut Daughters.

Year Book, Daughters of the Cincinnati, 1920. Gift of the Society.

A Survivor's Recollection of the Whitman Massacre. Matilda J. S. Dulaney. 1920. Gift of Mrs. C. F. Chase.

Index of Bedford County, Va., wills, 1754 to 1830. Rowland D. Buford. 1917. Gift of Mr. Brice Edwards.

Genealogical notes of the Price-Stull-Martin-Sherman Families and their Settlement in the Town of Rush, N. Y. n. d.

Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine. No. 3, Vol. 8. The last two gifts of the Betty Washington Chapter.

Lewis and Clark Expedition in Idaho. Type-written. Gift of Alice Whitman Chapter.

Reports and Proceedings of the Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, 1918-1919. Gift of the Society.

The Recapture of the Island of New Providence, April, 1773. Roderick Mackenzie 1905. Presented.

Unwritten History of the New Hampshire Historical Society Building. C. R. Corning. 1920. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Annual Roster of Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California. 1920. Gift of the Society.

Remembrance Book of the D. A. R. July, 1920.

From Mrs. Alex. C. Botkin was received a collection of genealogical data.

Mrs. Louis D. Carman, of Our Flag Chapter, presented 23 pamphlets relating chiefly to New Jersey history.

From Miss Epler, Illinois State Librarian, were received the following three pamphlets:

Eads' Illustrated History of Rockford. 1884. Gift of Mrs. J. M. Butler.

The Beginnings of Illinois. W. A. Meese. 1904.

The Battle of Campbell's Island. W. A. Meese. 1904. The last two presented by Miss Lucy D. Evans.

Photostat copies of unpublished Davis Family Bible Records. Presented by Mrs. Annie L. W. Emley.

Map of Fort Sullivan, Fort Moultrie, as it was June 28, 1776. Presented by Mrs. F. C. Cain, South Carolina State Librarian.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society. Nos. 5, 19, and 24.

Journals of the Illinois State Historical Society—1917-1919. eight numbers. The last eleven presented by the Illinois State Historical Society through the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. April, July.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. July, August, September, October.

Essex Institute Historical Collection. July, October.

Genealogy. August, September, October.

Illinois State Historical Library Journal. Vol. 2.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. September.

Maryland Historical Magazine. June, September.

Mayflower Descendant. January.

Michigan Historical Magazine. January.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. April, July.

National Society Sons American Revolution Bulletin. June.

News Letter National United States Daughters of 1812. June.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. July, October.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. July.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. July.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. July, October.

New York Public Library Bulletin. May, June, July, August, September.

New York State Historical Association Journal. July.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. July.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Nos. 1 and 2.

The Palimpsest. August, September, October.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. July.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. July-October, 1919, January, 1920.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. July.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report approved.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor of presenting the following report of work accomplished in the Museum since the Board Meeting of June 23, 1920.

Letters have been sent to forty-eight State Chairmen of Revolutionary Relics Committee, and a copy of these letters to State Regents, making 98.

The following accessions have been received:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: A carved powder horn, horsehair bonnet, Continental money, issued in Massachusetts, 1778, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster. Newspaper presented to D. A. R. Library, by Mrs. L. D. Carman, and transferred to Museum. Mrs. Carman's chapter is Our Flag.

MAINE: Carving knife (buckhorn handle) and a hand-made night cap, presented by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Silver watch, "bull's-eye" crystal, presented by Mr. Herbert L. Hall, and Miss Mary E. L. Hall, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

MINNESOTA: Revolution button, bullet, and a hand-wrought nail, from Yorktown, presented through Mrs. James T. Morris, Old Trails Chapter, by Mrs. Shields, Yorktown, Va.

MISSOURI: Book, "The Works of John Fletcher" (1796), presented to D. A. R. Library by Mrs. Jennie Wikoff, Olive Prindle Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Newspaper, "Pennsylvania Packet" (1778), containing an article by George Washington, from Genealogical Research Committee, through Miss Todd, State Registrar.

Foot-stove, and piece of linen, home-spun flax raised by ancestor of F. E. Fitch, presented by Mrs. F. E. Fitch, Orange Mountain Chapter.

NEW YORK: Bronze luster pitcher, presented by Mrs. Frederick W. Yates, Irondequoit Chapter.

Book, "Memoirs of La Fayette," presented by F. H. Wisewell, M.D.

Book, "British Theatres," by Lieutenant General Burgoyne (1794), presented by Miss Kate Barbour.

IOWA: Continental Money, issued in New Jersey, 1776, presented by Mrs. Freeman L. Paine, De Shon Chapter.

INDIANA: Old Bayonet, from a Revolutionary battlefield, presented by Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler Chapter.

OHIO: Handsome bead bag, presented by Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward, and her daughter, Mrs. Irving Reginald Philbue, New York. Came to them from an aunt and great-aunt, Mrs. Olive Traber.

VIRGINIA: Small beaded purse, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Hampton Chapter.

WASHINGTON: Silver tablespoon, presented by H. K. Tutty, in memory of his late wife, Abbie Barker Tutty, and her mother Hannah Bell Parker, deceased, charter member of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Iowa. Therefore Iowa gets the credit for this gift.

CONNECTICUT: Hand-spun woven linen tablecloth, Sheffield plate sugar tongs and two small teaspoons (rat-tail design), the wedding gifts to a Real Daughter, Catherine Langdon, daughter of Capt. Giles Langdon, and wife of Asahel Woodruff, of Connecticut, presented by Miss Lucy J. Upson, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in my office since June 1st:

Nine hundred and eighty-six letters have been received and nine hundred and eighty-two answered.

Supplies have been sent out consisting of:

Application blanks	18,409
Leaflet "How to Become a Member" ..	1,426
Leaflet of General Information.....	1,421
Pamphlet of "Necessary Information" ..	281
Constitutions	637
Transfer Cards	540

The new Committee Lists were sent out to the National Board of Management, Committee Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Chapter Regents, and included in the same envelope to the National Board and Chapter Regents were copies of the July issue of the Remembrance Book as well as the leaflet of the Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee. The booklets, "List of Papers," for the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee, as authorized by the National Board, were also mailed from my office.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. A. MARSHALL) LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has the honor to report as follows:

The Building has been carefully looked after during the summer months, not only by the Superintendent but by members of the Committee while in the city. It has been open to visitors daily from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., who are always accompanied by a Guide.

In the report of June, 1920, attention was called to the fact that some of the rooms needed new window curtains. The State Regents concerned have each taken interest and pride in giving this matter their prompt attention. Curtains have been received for some of the rooms, orders placed for several others, with the George Plitt Company, one of our best local decorators, who advertised in the September DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and has upon request, furnished estimates.

In the June report your attention was also called to the condition of the roof. This part of our Building has not given any further trouble during the summer months and after consultation with the Superintendent, who in turn has consulted with Mr. Marsh, the architect for the new Office Building, your Committee deem it advisable for the immediate present, not to take up the matter of a new roof, but would suggest such repairs be made by our own force as are necessary.

Numerous requests are received for the use

of the Auditorium, and as a matter of general interest I call your attention to the motion adopted October, 1917, which gives power to the Committee, through the Chairman, to grant the use of the Auditorium for "Daughters of the American Revolution and strictly Governmental meetings." The President General always has the right given her by Congress to grant the use of the Auditorium to anyone she desires. It is also of general interest to recall that according to the motion adopted October, 1919, a deposit of \$150 is required for the use of the Auditorium for each session, made payable to the Treasurer General from which is deducted the actual expense to the National Society incurred at the meeting, such as manning the building as per law, electric light, heat, cleaning, extra service required, etc. This account is kept by the Superintendent, O. K'd by your Chairman, who makes out the voucher, refers same to the Treasurer General, who refunds any surplus to the depositor. Through the President General the following permissions were given to use the Auditorium. To the United Lutheran Church in America from October 18th to 21st. These dates, however, were cancelled. To the World Brotherhood Federation on October 13th at which Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan was one of the notable speakers. To the National Peace Carillon Committee of the Arts Club of Washington for the evening of October 22nd when "Aida" was given in concert form by noted artists. The proceeds of this concert will go to the National Peace Carillon, a great memorial bell-tower with a bell for every state, in memory of the sacrifices and ideals of America in the World War. To the Red Cross for its Annual Meeting and Convention of Chapter delegates to be held on December 6, 7 and 8, 1920. To the Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C., to use the Auditorium for its annual commencement in 1921. A definite date to be decided upon shortly. All of these meetings to comply with our rules and regulations.

The following books were sent to the Committee with the request that they be placed in the Michigan Room: "The History of Allegan and Barry Counties" from the Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, Allegan, Michigan, and "Wind and Weather" and "The Holy Earth" from the Polly Hosmer Chapter, South Haven, Michigan. Two brass candlesticks and snuffer have been received from Mrs. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts, for the Massachusetts Room, accepted by Art Committee and placed in the Massachusetts Room.

Upon request of the Registrar General a small filing cabinet has been ordered for use in the Registrar General's office. The following purchases are recommended: (1) A double steel stack for the Registrar General's Record Room,

similar in material and construction to those now in use in her office. The cost of the double steel stack will be \$265 according to the estimate furnished by the Library Bureau, Washington, D. C. (2) A typewriter for the use of the Certificate Clerk, Recording Secretary General's Office. (3) Two typewriters for use in the record room of the Treasurer General. (4) That a record be kept of all outgoing telephone calls, and that a charge of 5 cents be made for all calls of a personal nature. (5) That Andrew Riggs, night watchman and janitor, be placed upon the permanent employees' roll, with a salary of eighty-five dollars (\$85) a month, beginning November 1st. He has been in the employ of the Society nearly a year; has been trustworthy and competent; he does 13 hours' duty, reporting at 6 P.M., leaving at 7 A.M.; works 7 days to the week; is the night watchman on whom much depends, besides doing some janitor work.

Before closing this report I wish to make mention of the fine spirit of coöperation which has been shown among the employees during the recent illness of two, the work of the absent one being done, in some instances, on overtime, but without extra expense to the Society, in an endeavor not only to hold the places open but have the work run smoothly. This is not only a fine spirit of coöperation, but a mark of high regard which the employees hold for the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, under whose direction they work.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried, that the report of the Committee on Building and Grounds be adopted with its recommendations. Again the need in the building of a new multigraph machine was brought to the attention of the Board. Mrs. Hanger pointed out the great saving to the Society of the use of such a machine in printing letters, cards, forms, etc., which it was no longer possible to do on the machine which the Society had been using for the past eight years. Mrs. Hanger moved that the Building and Grounds Committee be empowered to purchase a multigraph machine not to exceed \$1000 in price. This was seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my report to this Board at the meeting in June, the magazine has been so fortunate as to secure an article by Mrs. Richard Mansfield and another from the pen of the late Mrs.

Robley D. Evans. While the articles are widely divergent in subject, both will appeal particularly to the members of this Society. Mrs. Mansfield, since the death of her only son in the World War, a lad of eighteen, has been a volunteer worker with the Near East Relief organization. She was in the sixty-two-day siege of Urfa when that city was defended by the French, who held the mandate under the Peace Treaty against the Turks. The account of the siege is taken from Mrs. Mansfield's diary sent to me from Jerusalem. A number of kodak views, taken by a member of the besieged garrison, will be published with her account in the November magazine, which is now on the press.

In her article, called "Some Youthful Memories of an Octogenarian," Mrs. Evans relates her experiences when a child of seven in Washington. The article was not written with a view to its publication, but for her grandchildren, and she quaintly tells of her interview with Dolly Madison, her encounter with Daniel Webster, and her visits to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Mrs. Evans was the wife of Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, known the world over as "Fighting Bob," and a great-granddaughter of General Daniel Morgan, the victor of the Battle of Cowpens, while still another ancestor was General Neville, also of Revolutionary fame.

Our Genealogical Editor, Mrs. Ramsburgh, is building up a fine department, to the delight of many of our subscribers who comment enthusiastically upon its improvement in their letters enclosing subscriptions. The Heraldry Page is proving a great success, and the excellent work of Mrs. Anderson, heraldic artist, adds greatly to its value. This page has developed an increasing demand for single copies of the magazine as well as bringing in advertisements of other heraldic artists; frequent requests are received from our readers to publish special coats-of-arms, and we are always glad to comply with them whenever possible.

The Historical Programs commenced in this issue of the magazine and will continue throughout the year. They are prepared by Dr. George M. Churchill, whose knowledge of history and experience as a college professor, enabled him to select topics which should prove of great value to students and D. A. R. Chapters.

The National Board unanimously adopted the recommendation of our Historian General that a page in the magazine be devoted monthly to these history programs, but no sum was appropriated to pay for them; therefore Doctor Churchill was remunerated from the special fund set aside by the Board in April to pay for magazine contributions.

I have in previous reports spoken of the

advantage of maintaining the magazine on an independent footing by paying for articles, and thus removing it from the field of "begging" magazines which prey on the good nature of writers. The official publication of this great Society should ask charity of none; therefore I am going to recommend that a further appropriation for the next six months of \$500 be set aside for the payment of magazine articles.

At the meeting last April this Board generously appropriated \$600 for that purpose. There was at that time a balance of \$11 in the treasury from the previous appropriation; thus after the April Board meeting the account stood at \$611. Since then there has been expended in payment for special articles, \$395; photographs, \$12; and to Doctor Churchill for his twelve historical programs, \$75, a total of \$482; thus leaving a balance to-day in the treasury to the credit of this special fund of \$134.

The sum paid for articles and photographs makes a total of \$407, and a number of the articles purchased will not appear until the December, 1920, and January, 1921, issues. Thus the expenditure covers a period of nine months, from April, 1920, to January, 1921, an average cost of \$45 for each issue of the magazine, not an extravagant outlay of money.

The magazine has made headway in spite of war conditions, reconstruction, and increasingly high cost of publication. Handicapped with the stamp of failure in the past, it has, during the last three years, gained the confidence and support of hundreds of readers, and to-day stands on the threshold of success—a publication worthy of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Miss Coburn moved *that the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine be approved, that \$500 be appropriated for contributions.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. Appreciation of Miss Lincoln's work and of her efforts on behalf of the Magazine was expressed in glowing terms.

The report of the Magazine Committee was read by Mrs. Bissell.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the last report to this Board the Treasurer General and the Chairman of the Finance Committee have personally solicited and obtained advertising from six business houses. The Chairman desires here to express her appreciation of their efforts to aid the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE financially.

We have received for advertising \$291.25, the balance due on old accounts and \$886.25 for new matter, a total of \$1177.50 since the last Congress. This is the entire revenue to the Society for advertising to June 30, 1920. With the July issue new, higher rates went into effect, but your Chairman can give you no report at this time as to the results. She feels impelled to say to you that the fact must be faced that it costs the Society fully \$2.50 to fill every \$1 subscription. It is not fair to call this difference an entire loss, for if we did not carry the minutes of the Board Meetings and other official items in the magazine, the Society would necessarily have to publish them in pamphlet form and mail them to all members. To do this would cost more than the difference between the present receipts and present cost of the magazine.

There is a possibility that the paper and printing cost may be a little less by the first of January, but unless there should be a very appreciable decrease in cost or a very appreciable increase in the volume of advertising, your Chairman suggests that you seriously consider the desirability of increasing the subscription price of the magazine. She makes no recommendation at this time, but suggests that you keep the matter in mind.

A year ago we had 9008 subscribers; to-day the number is 14,017. The volume of renewals testifies eloquently to the holding power of the magazine.

Our editor, Miss Lincoln, has been untiring in her intelligent, efficient labor of bringing our official publication to its present high standard. Our magazine is worthy of our great Society.

The term for which Miss Lincoln was elected expires at this time. Your Chairman recommends to this Board, first, the reelection of Miss Lincoln as editor of the magazine. Second, that her salary be increased \$600. She has given the Society a high rate of service at a salary too small for present living conditions, and your Chairman feels strongly that the increase in remuneration should be made.

With Miss Lincoln's continued service the magazine will hold the position it has attained and gain in power and influence.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman.

There being no objections, the report without its recommendations was approved. Miss Temple moved the reelection of Miss Natalie Lincoln as Editor of the Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Wait and others and adopted

unanimously by a rising vote. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, *that the salary of Miss Lincoln, Editor, be increased \$600 a year.*

Mrs. Yawger read the report of the Special Committee on the Ribbon for ex-National Officers as follows:

Report of Committee on Ribbon for Ex-National Officers

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Committee appointed by you to submit a design for ex-National Officers' ribbon begs to submit this sample. It carries out the design of the National Officers' ribbon, with two additional white stripes for ex-National Officers, and the Committee recommends its adoption.

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
(MRS. D. U.) ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
ELISABETH F. PIERCE.

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the report of Special Committee on ex-National Officers' Ribbon be adopted.*

The Registrar General requested permission to make a few changes in the application blanks when the next order to print was given; first, to correct one or two errors that had been overlooked when the last plate was made—the addition of lines for the addresses of endorsers of applicants—on the second page to include some needed instructions as to the forwarding of papers, and to add that a copy of the paper is to be returned to the member at large; at the first mention of the ancestor on the second page a space or line provided for the giving of his residence from which he went to war and where his family resided. Mrs. Phillips called attention to the fact that nowhere in the application blank is any provision made for the future, and suggested that the applicant give information regarding her own marriage, number and names of her children, if any, etc., and then with each generation to give such data as lay in her power regarding the lives, marriages, children, etc., of the generations as they are enumerated in the blank—this last not to be compulsory, but to be considered an opportunity of preserving history for the future. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Holt, and carried, *that the Registrar General be authorized to make such changes as deemed necessary by her in application blanks.*

Mrs. Hanger presented to the Board a copy of the pamphlet containing the order of exercises compiled by her, in accordance with the motion adopted at the June Board

meeting, for the use of Organizing Regents, and invited State Regents and others interested to secure copies at the office of the Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Wait announced that the Michigan History Commission had kindly given her 25 copies of Miss Silliman's book to dispose of as she thought best, and she would be glad to give them, as far as they went, to those interested. Miss McDuffee said that she also had 25 copies to give away and would make the same offer.

Mrs. Yawger read the report of the Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Committee has had printed the Committee Lists, the July, 1920, issue of the Remembrance Book, and has the honor to report that the Proceedings of the last Congress is out and is being mailed to the members of the National Board of Management, Chapter Regents and National Committee Chairmen. Reprints of the reports of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee, Americanization Committee, and Committee on Statistics have also been ordered.

Such other printing as the routine business of the Society required has also been attended to.

The printing press on which printing has been done in the building is badly out of repair, and as these machines are no longer being manufactured the parts cannot be replaced, so that it will be impossible to do much more work unless a new press is purchased. It has been a great saving to the Society to have so much of the routine printing done in the building during the vacation season, and it would seem to your Committee advisable that a multigraphing machine should be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report as read was approved.

On motion of Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Yawger, the Board took a recess for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.20.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 215 members. The Board stood in silent respect for these members who had passed on. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 41 members had resigned, and on July 1st her office had been compelled to drop from the roll of the Soci-

ety 1115 chapter members and 383 members at large, making a total of 1498 who had not paid their dues, and of this number 387 had since paid their dues. She therefore moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 387 members to be reinstated. This motion was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 387 reinstated as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General announced that the Fatherless Children of France Committee of New York had sent out a notice that they were going to close their books December 31st, and after that time would not accept any contributions toward the French orphans. They asked that all pledges made by individual Daughters or chapters be sent in before that date. Mrs. Hunter said she trusted that these would all be sent to the Treasurer General's office before December 15th, in order that her office might properly enter the contributions and turn them over before the great rush of work connected with the handling of the annual dues to the National Society had descended on her office. The Fatherless Children of France Society requested that all those who have adopted orphans and desire to contribute to their support send direct to the orphan or to the orphan's guardian.

Mrs. Hunter, on behalf of the Credential Committee, of which she had been appointed Chairman, presented the following: *That representation at Congress is based upon the paid membership for the year in which Congress falls, the dues for such members to be in the office of the Treasurer General on or before January 15th preceding Congress.* This ruling was desired in order to give the chapters distant from Washington the opportunity enjoyed by the nearby chapters in having five days after the first of January to arrange for sending in the dues of their members. Mrs. White seconded the motion and it was carried.

The State Regents were urged to remind the chapters in their states that all contributions, pledges, etc., should be paid through the State Treasurer, so the state will have a record of all that is sent in. These contributions come in to the Treasurer General direct, and then after a while the State Treasurer or other officer writes to know what has been sent in from her state, and the preparation of such information entails a great deal of additional work on the office of the Treasurer General. If the money is sent in through the State Treasurer, she will know what has been sent in and can apply the

information when necessary to the other state officers.

The President General passed around among the members photographs showing Plymouth, Mass., as it is to-day, and as it will be with the improvements that are planned, and told what the Federal and State governments were doing to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, and of the various monuments and memorials planned and appropriated for by the different organizations of the country. The President General pointed out the important position assigned to this organization by the Commission if the Society should decide to erect a memorial as its part in the Tercentenary. The firm of McKim, Mead & White had been given the contract for the replanning of Plymouth, and their plans were shown by the President General, who read a letter from the firm in regard to a fountain which they suggested the Society might erect, the tentative plans for which was also shown. The President General read also a letter from the Gorham Manufacturing Company and showed the tentative design submitted by them. The Recording Secretary General read the recommendation of the Executive Committee which had earlier in the day been approved by the Board, that the Society erect a memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each state to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount, and moved, that the National Society, D. A. R., erect a fountain in Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers at the celebration of the Tercentenary. Seconded by Mrs. Frisbee. The question not only of the kind of memorial but of plans for raising the money was discussed at some length, and the motion of Mrs. Yawger was then put and carried. Mrs. Buel moved that this Society erect this fountain for a sum not to exceed \$25,000, and that the matter of its selection and erection be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the President General, of which she shall be chairman. Seconded by Miss McDuffee. After members had expressed themselves as to the desirability of getting designs from other artists, and as to the best way to enlist the interest of the members in and out of chapters in order that each state might have the opportunity to do its part in erecting this memorial, the motion was put and carried. Moved by Mrs. Frisbee, seconded by Mrs. Nash, and carried, that the Committee appointed to erect a Memorial Fountain be empowered to select a Finance Committee.

The President General here introduced Major Gimperling, who had asked an oppor-

tunity to speak before the Board of a matter in which the Daughters were requested to coöperate with the United States Government. Major Gimperling stated that the French Government desired to have in the *Hotel des Invalides*, her great war museum, an exhibit of the World War, and had asked the Allied powers each to provide its share toward this exhibit, setting apart a room for this purpose. The request was referred to the War Department and Major Gimperling was assigned to do this work. He explained in detail the nature of the exhibit that the Government would install and from the various welfare and war organizations, and said by reason of his close family association and affection and pride he had for the National Society, and because of its association with France, he wished the coöperation of the Daughters, and that he had reserved a space on a wall four feet square and five or six feet high, in which he hoped the Daughters would decide to hang a painting of a convoy of troop-ships with the cruiser protector off at the side. He said there were no photographs of anything like this because when these convoys were being sent off it was not permitted to photograph them, but he had no doubt there were artists who could paint the picture; such a picture as the Society and the country might well be proud of. While the United States exhibit would be ready in the early spring, this space could be left for the picture to be later presented by the National Society itself to the French Government, and when the picture was hung there would be a tablet stating that it had been presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. After Major Gimperling left the room Mrs. Wait moved that the *Daughters of the American Revolution present to the Government of France a painting of a convoy of troop-ships carrying American soldiers to France for the United States War Exhibit Room, French National War Museum, Paris*. This was seconded by Mrs. Holt. The probable cost of such a painting was freely discussed by the members; the President General stated that in his letter to her Major Gimperling had mentioned \$5000, that the National Society would naturally wish to employ one of the best marine painters, and she felt with her knowledge of artists that it would be possible for \$5000 to get such a painting, and she felt, too, that the artist would take into consideration the patriotism of the project and would not make the same charge as he would for any ordinary commission he might get. Many of the members expressed themselves appreciative of the honor that had been shown the Society in

including it among those organizations identified with the work of the war and felt that it was peculiarly appropriate for the Daughters to be represented in such an exhibit. The motion was put and carried.

The President General called attention to the framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, the frame having been presented to the National Society by the Honorary President General, Mrs. Guernsey, for the copy of the Declaration of Independence presented by the State Department during the last Congress. The Board rose to greet Mrs. Guernsey, who appeared at this time to present the report of the Office Building Committee.

Report of Office Building Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Office Building Committee begs leave to report that four meetings of the Committee have been held—two in Washington and two in New York City. At the first meeting the members considered the requirements of the Society in the building to be erected for the better carrying on of the business and a general plan of construction and arrangement of the various offices was decided upon.

Mr. Joseph M. Kellogg, Professor of Architecture at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, a relative of a member of the Committee, very kindly offered to draw and present to the Committee without any expense to the Society tentative floor plans containing the ideas of the Committee, and visualizing the plans decided upon. Besides being a great personal help to the Committee, the generous service made it possible to proceed to the selection of an architect to draw final plans at a much earlier date than otherwise could have been done.

Requests were received from a number of firms in Washington, New York and Chicago to be considered in the selection of the architect, and illustrations of their work were submitted to the Committee at a meeting called late in August to decide upon the architect for the proposed building. The Committee in its deliberations considered the illustrations submitted, the standing of the architects and also their proximity to the building to be erected, and after full deliberation the firm of Marsh and Peter, of Washington, was decided upon.

The resolution adopted by Congress authorizing the erection of an office building empowers the Committee appointed by the President General to select an architect to prepare plans and specifications, "Said architect

to be subject to the approval of the National Board of Management." The Committee therefore submits for the approval of the National Board of Management their selection of the firm of Marsh and Peter, of Washington, D. C., to draw the plans and specifications for the office building to be erected by the Society for the better management and conduct of its affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE T.) SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
Chairman.

Mrs. White moved that the selection by the Committee of the firm of Marsh and Peter, of Washington, D. C., to draw plans and specifications for the office building to be erected by the Society, be approved by the Board; and that the proper agreement be entered into with them to complete the work. Seconded by Mrs. Phillips and others and carried. Mrs. White moved also a vote of thanks to Professor Kellogg for his kindness and courtesy to our organization in his great assistance to the Office Building Committee. This was seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried. Mrs. Guernsey showed the tentative plans submitted by Marsh and Peter, which were not intended in any way as final, since the firm could not know that their selection by the Committee would be approved by the Board. Now that the selection had been made, the architects would immediately proceed to the long-drawn-out process of all the detail drawings, etc., to be made ready for the February Board meeting. Mrs. Guernsey stated that the Committee would move slowly, get its plans and estimates ready, so that when the time seemed ripe for the beginning of the work there would be no delay. The material for the outside of the building was to be of Maryland white limestone, that being esteemed more in keeping with the Hall.

The President General asked to have a letter read from the French Ambassador while Mrs. Guernsey was still in the room, as it referred to the presentation of gifts at the last Congress by the French government. In this letter the announcement was made that the Houdon bust of Washington had been received, but it was the desire of M. Jusserand to himself present it to the Daughters, and as he was absent on a diplomatic mission for his government, the request was made that the presentation be deferred until his return to Washington. The reply of the President General was also read, in which she assured the Embassy that the National Society would be very glad to receive these gifts direct from M. Jusserand.

The Recording Secretary General read a

notice from the State Regent of the District of Columbia regarding the arrangements made for the members of the Board at the reception that evening, and appreciation was expressed by the President General for the thoughtfulness and courtesy shown by the District State Regent.

Mrs. Wilson, at the request of Mrs. Harris, who was unable to be present, showed a copy of the new Constitution poster, including the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments, that Mrs. Harris, as Chairman of Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee, had had printed. These posters could be put up with thumb-tacks and replaced when needed, and could be used in railroad stations, stores, hotels, schoolrooms, courthouses and other public places. The Ohio Daughters were going to use 1000 in their state. Supplies of these posters and other patriotic literature could be secured from Mrs. Harris.

Miss McDuffee reported that there were three documents published by the Department of the Interior which she wished every chapter might have for use in their Americanization work; one on State Americanization, No. 77, price 5 cents; Community Americanization, No. 76, price 20 cents, and the Teaching of English to the Foreign Born, No. 80, price 10 cents. Any of these pamphlets could be secured by writing to the Government Printing Office.

Mrs. Morris presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The ground on which the Revolutionary fortifications at Yorktown, Va., stand is most sacred to every American; and

Whereas, Lafayette, de Grasse, and Washington were equal heroes on this spot, upheld in their endeavor by our friends, the French, and our own Revolutionary heroes; and

Whereas, Their combined efforts resulted in the defeat of the army they fought against and the surrender of Cornwallis, thereby terminating the American Revolution;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their State Regents, lead in a petition to set aside these most sacred acres as a Government Public Park, and that the name of every Daughter of the American Revolution, as far as possible, be signed to such petitions and these petitions be sent to said Secretary of the Interior.

Also that all other organizations send petitions.

LUCY L. W. MORRIS,

National Chairman of Historic Spots.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,

Mrs. CHARLES W. NASH,

KATHARINE C. SPARKS,

Mrs. W. H. WAIT.

The adoption of the resolution presented by the National Chairman of Historic Spots, Mrs. Lucy W. Morris, was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Buel, and carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Heath, former Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, explaining that the delay in the appearance of the 22nd Report was due entirely to the fact that the manuscript, which had been transmitted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the U. S. Senate just before the adjournment of Congress, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and no action could be taken until Congress again met and the Committee reported. The manuscript left Mrs. Heath's hands in February.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Chairman on Real Daughters in which she asked whether the official marker could be placed on the grave of a Real Daughter not a member of the Society. Mrs. Yawger moved *that if a State Chairman or chapter desires to mark the grave of a Real Daughter, whether she be a member of the Society or not, they be allowed to do so.* Notwithstanding in the course of discussion it was shown that nowhere but in the National Society was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier referred to as a Real Daughter, the members felt that any one who desired to thus mark the grave should be permitted so to do, and the motion, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds was put and carried.

The President General brought to the Board a matter concerning a medal, about which she had had some correspondence with the member who was offering it for sale to chapters and at state conferences for use as a history prize in the public schools of their respective cities. The medal bore the inscription D. A. R. History Prize, and the member had been told that there was a ruling adopted in 1912 "that chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any D. A. R. project, or wishing to solicit funds for any D. A. R. work outside of their own state, must do so only by authorization of the National Board of Management." While it did not appear that the member was willfully breaking the rules of the Society, the medal was still being offered by her without the proper authorization, and, after some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that there is a ruling made in 1912 regarding this matter, and that it is the consensus of opinion of this Board that we uphold this ruling.*

Mrs. Wait stated that during the summer

in Michigan a group of members representing Daughters from eleven different states became interested in the condition of the young Indian girls in that part of Michigan, and after talking with the social service worker of the state and the Red Cross representative, these Daughters decided to give three prizes to the three girls making the finest baskets between then and the first of April, and it was found that if the prize was in the form of a medal it would be a greater incentive to them. Mrs. Wait requested permission, therefore, to have inscribed on these three medals which were to be given by Daughters, "Presented by the D. A. R." Miss Temple moved *that we grant the request of Mrs. Wait.* Seconded by Mrs. Sparks and carried.

Mrs. Hoval Smith read the following appeal: Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

At our June Board Meeting I made a plea to you to help your suffering men and women who have come to Arizona in the last stages of tuberculosis. They come, hoping our dry and wonderful climate will cure them, but, as is often the case, they wait too long, and they are too weak and ill to work after they get there. The little money they have is soon used up and they are left ill, and many of them penniless, on the Arizona people. They have not money to return to their homes, and it is not quite fair to the Tucson and Phoenix people that they should have to care for every one in the United States who chooses to come there for tuberculosis. We have our own sick and poor and needy just as you all do. This crude little Comstock Hospital, the only free one there, is filled to overflowing and a waiting list of 50 before the winter begins.

So I am asking you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to help give these men and women *from your states a chance to live in ours.* Just a chance! To help give them the bare necessities of life—not butter but bread—for with a little help and care many of them are cured, so that they can live in that climate where God gives them sunshine nearly every day in the year, and be useful American citizens again. So, Daughters, instead of adopting French babies and helping Belgium and Poland and Serbia or any other foreign country, *will you not please help to preserve the life of a man or woman from your own home state who has come helpless to our Desert of Arizona?* A room in the Comstock Hospital, three miles out of Tucson, costs \$750; a bed \$250 a year. And I would like so much when I return to Tucson next

month to carry a promise of help to these poor unfortunate sufferers and to the brave, kind, unselfish people there, who are doing so much for *your sick*, from the Daughters of the American Revolution of *their own states!*

Following is the list of states who have patients there: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Connecticut, 1; California, 5; Canada, 1; South Dakota, 1; North Dakota, 1; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 5; New Mexico, 1; New York City, 1; New York, 9; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 3; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 7; Texas, 3; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 3; Washington, 2.

NINA ROBERTS HOVAL-SMITH,
State Regent of Arizona.

The State Regent of Maryland stated that while there was no one in the list from Maryland, inasmuch as Mrs. Hoval-Smith had come from Maryland, she would bring the matter to the attention of the Maryland chapters and ask them to help. Mrs. Reynolds gave a check for \$250 for a bed for one

year for the one patient from North Carolina. Other members of the Board spoke in commendation of the work and promised to write their chapters, especially those from whose communities some of these patients had gone. The State Regent of Arizona was requested to write each State Regent, giving her a list of the former addresses of the patients from her state.

The President General called attention to the pamphlets on the table regarding the endowment campaign of the William and Mary College, and she gave also the address to which members might send hats, shoes, and old clothing for the use of immigrants at Ellis Island—Col. Helen Bastedo, Ellis Island, N. Y.; and the address to which warm garments might be sent for the Polish sufferers was Polish Relief Headquarters, 40 West 40th Street, New York City.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read.

At 6 P.M., on motion made and seconded, the Board adjourned.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 29TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress are now ready for distribution.

To meet the increased cost of printing it has been necessary to charge

\$1.50 for each copy, which price includes mailing. Send all orders together with remittance to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on November 15th, 1920, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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